SALES

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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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JAPAN'S GUNBOATS INTERNED HERE NOT TO BE RE-ARMED

Are Merely Being Overhauled in Order to Save Them

AOKI'S MISSION

Famous Japanese General To Be Stationed In Shanghai

Lieutenant General Aoki will arrive in Shanghai from Tokio Friday, for a survey of conditions here. It was said at the Japanese consulate yesterday that General Aoki would not be permanently stationed at Shanghai. He has been sent by his government to make an examination of the unsettled conditions in China due to the activities of the Republicans and carry back a report to Tokio. It was said that this work probably would require several months.

General Aoki is very prominent in military circles. He formerly was military attache at Peking and has also been commandant of the Port Arthur fortress.

It is unusual for a consulate to have a military attache but then, of course, Shanghai constantly is becoming more and more important.

The Japanese Gunboats

Regarding the disarmed Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Samida and Toba, which are to be overhauled in Shanghai though the boats are interned, the Japanese consulate yesterday had an interesting statement to make. The boats are not to have their guns put back. This statement is printed in order to counteract an impression created by articles printed in other newspapers.

"When the war broke out," said a consulate official, "the boats were interned and their arms taken off. Of course the overhauling they are to receive here doesn't mean that they will have their guns put back. The boats are to have their engines, boilers and hulls repaired. This became necessary to save the boats from being ruined. Permission was, of course, obtained from Peking. Nothing will be done to the dismantled armaments."

Boats Rapidly Deteriorated

The three boats, which are small river craft, are now lying at the Japanese Naval Jetty on the Pootung side. They expect to go into drydock within a few days. The Samida was being overhauled by the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works when Japan entered the war. The work at once stopped and the guns were taken off all the boats.

Since then the boats have deteriorated so rapidly that special permission was asked from Peking to allow repairs. This permission was given some time ago, the other two boats being included. It is understood that the New Engineering Company is to do the work.

Skirmishing On the Yunnan Border; Six Thousand Loyal Troops Garrisoning Suifu

Kweichow Men Stay At Sungkan, Watchfully Waiting; $200,000 Paid for Enthronement Costs

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, January 18.—There is no truth in the report that the rebels occupy Suifu. On the contrary, 6,000 Imperial troops garrison that city.

It is reported that there has been slight skirmishing on the Yunnan border. More troops are constantly proceeding southwards and a number left Chengtu on Sunday for Hweilichow.

No Kweichow troops have crossed the Szechuen border and it is reported that they are lying at Sungkan, simply watching.

$200,000 for Enthronement

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 18.—The Ministry of Finance has paid 200,000 Dollars to the Bureau of Ceremonies for defraying the costs of the enthronement.

According to the Peking Jih-pao, the Bureau of the Generalissimo has instructed both the Ministry of Communications and Interior to prohibit the circulation of seditious papers by Chinese post offices.

The Ministry of Finance is preparing a memorial on the abolition of likin, which it is suggested should be substituted by levying transit dues only once.

Shanghai Leaders For Monarchy

Members of the Shanghai gentry, including Shen Tun-ho, President of the Chinese Red Cross Society, the chairman of the Shanghai city Chamber of Commerce and leaders of other communities have addressed a petition to Peking requesting that the President be enthroned at an early date. The petition is submitted through General Yang Shan-teh.

The Sinwanpao says that the date of the enthronement as published by the government, is February 7.

The cruiser Haichi passed up the river about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Admiral Liu Kwang-hsun, Minister of the Navy, on board. He came from Chinwangtao. He will inspect the defence of Woosung and Shanghai and will then proceed to Nanking and consult with General Feng Kuo-chang and Military Commissioner Wang Ting-cheng about the defence of the Yangtsze and the forts of Lion Hill, Chinkiang and Kiangyin.

The Sinwanpao reports:—The mission of Admiral Liu Kwang-hsun is as follows:—

(1) to decide the section of defence along the Yangtsze,

(2) to decide the defence scheme of the provinces along the sea coast,

(3) to effect the distribution of naval squadrons, and

(4) to establish a naval academy at the port of Hsiangshan (Nimrod Bay) in the province of Chekiang.

Mongolia Situation Serious

The following despatches are from the Eastern News Agency (Japanese):—Peking, January 17.—The Mongolian troubles near Kweihuacheng are becoming serious and the 1st Division of the army at Kalgan, which is under orders to proceed to the South, cannot leave for the present. Not only have all the preparations for their departure been cancelled but a portion of the 27th Division at Mukden, under General Cheng Tso-lin, has been ordered to defend Mongolia.

Tokio, January 17th.—Reports are being received in Tokio to the effect that the Manchu restoration party is

(Continued on Page 2)

Italian Alpine Soldiers Repelling a Fierce Attack

This picture shows a detachment of Alpine soldiers of the Italian army repelling an attack by the Austrians in the mountains. The Austrians are making a charge and the Italians are repulsing them. Two of the Italians are hurling [illegible] upon the heads of the Austrians who are attempting to scale the position.

Gen. Aylmer Pressing On To Relief of Kut

Carries Turks' Position At Waddi; Arabs Routed Near Matruh

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The British relieving force continues to draw nearer and nearer to Kut.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, announced that General Aylmer carried the enemy's position at Waddi, to which the Turks retired after their defeat at Orah, on the 15th. The enemy's rear-guard has now taken up positions at Essian, six miles to the east of Kut. The weather continues bad.

Cairo, January 17.—On the 13th, a column of British troops dispersed 400 Arabs, forty miles from Matruh. The Arabs fled, leaving all their sheep, goats and tents. There were no British casualties.

Two Chinese Shot By Armed Robbers

One of Suspects Is Captured; Had Held Up Exchange Shop; Long Chase

Two Chinese were shot last night by a band of robbers who has just held up a shop in the Foreign Settlement. One of the robbers, suspected of doing the shooting, was captured by P. C. Sullivan.

The band consisted of four men, two of whom were armed with revolvers. They entered an exchange shop at No. 58 Cemetery Road and robbed the proprietor of $20. As they were leaving the inmates gave the alarm. Constable Sullivan was stationed nearby in plain clothes. He and a Chinese responded to the alarm, took up the trail of the band and kept the men in sight as they went toward the French Concession.

Soon after they had crossed into Frenchtown the robbers turned and seeing that they were followed, opened fire on the persons near the constable. One man was shot through the right arm and another through the groin.

The robbers then fled and the constable followed. One man was caught in an alleyway. He had some of the money in his possession but no arms were found on him. He was seen to throw something away just before he was overtaken and this was thought to have been a revolver. The other three robbers escaped.

The Chinese shot through the groin was a bystander. His wound was serious. The injured man was cared for by the French police.

MERCIER SEES POPE

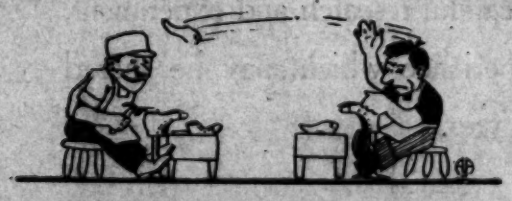
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 17.—Cardinal Mercier yesterday had audiences, each lasting for an hour, with His Holiness the Pope and Cardinal Gaspars, the Secretary of State, at the Vatican. He left a large dossier with the Pope.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.5 and the minimum 27.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 50.2 and 28.4.

The Last Word!



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£5,500,000 IS ESTIMATED DAMAGE IN BERGEN FIRE

400 Valuable Properties Destroyed; Government Sends Aid For Sufferers

Reuter's Service

Christiania, January 17.—The damage done by the fire at Bergen now totals over £5,500,000. 400 valuable properties have been destroyed. One person perished, while some others were injured.

Clothes, blankets and provisions are arriving for the refugees.

Details are lacking, owing to the breakdown of telegraphic communication.

The warship Eidswold has left for Bergen, with provisions and clothes for the destitute. The Government is providing sugar and corn, while engineers have left to build sheds for those who are without homes.

King Haakon and the Minister of War have also left for Bergen.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION M.P. IS REFUSED A HEARING

Laborite Anderson Is Shouted Down At Sheffield; London Peace Meeting Broken Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—Mr. Anderson, a Labor Member of the House of Commons, attempted today to make a speech at Sheffield against conscription, but an uproar lasting one and a half hours prevented him speaking.

A number of pacifists attempted to hold a meeting in the Brotherhood Church at Kingsland, London, with a view to urging the withdrawal of Great Britain from the war. Fireworks were thrown from the gallery and the audience rushed the platform, pelting the pacifists with red ochre.

The meeting ended with the singing of "Rule Britannia" and the police escorting the pacifists to safety.

The Hartlepool Amalgamated Engineers have passed a resolution protesting against their executive, without a mandate, voting against the Compulsory Service Bill, especially "when thousands of our members are defending their country on land and sea."

Austro-Germans Lose Half of a Division In Crossing Strypa

Withdrawal Was Precarious Operation, With Russians Attacking Violently

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 17.—The withdrawal of the Austro-German forces across the River Strypa was a very precarious operation. The Russians attacked with great violence. One enemy division took nearly the whole day crossing and lost half its effective strength.

An official communique states that, on the west front, there was only artillery activity at various points.

In the Caucasus, the Turks twice attempted to cross the River Arkhave, but were repulsed. We captured a Turkish artillery depot northwest of Horossan, with about a million cartridges and several thousand shells.

Peking, January 15.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 14, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—In Galicia, on the front of the middle course of the Strypa, the enemy, under cover of a snow-storm, attempted to assume the offensive in the region of Dobropole, but were each time repulsed by our fire. In this region and in the region north-eastward of Czernowitz, the enemy were forced to evacuate part of their trenches, which we have occupied.

The situation is unchanged on the Russian western front.

The Black Sea.—On January 11, our torpedo-boats destroyed an enemy submarine, which had suffered damage off the Anatolian coast. They also sank two sailing-ships laden with coal.

The Caucasian front.—In the valley of the River Arhave, our fire dispersed a Turkish detachment, which was fortifying its positions. Encounters with considerable Turkish forces are taking place in the Ardjish region, at the village of Havsunek.

During the engagements that have taken place, we captured over 300 Turks and four guns, with a great number of caissons and munitions. The detachment of Kurds that was advancing in the region north-westward of the town of Ardjish has been thrown back in a westerly direction.

NEW LABOR M. P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—S. Finney, the candidate of the Labor party, has been returned unopposed for North-West Staffordshire.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK; TWENTY-THREE RESCUED

Captain and Five of Clan Macfarlane's Crew Are Landed at Marseilles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The Spanish steamer Belgica (2,068 tons) has been sunk. Twenty-three of the crew have been picked up.

The Captain and five of the crew of the Clan Macfarlane have been picked up and brought to Marseilles.

Colonel Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is in Paris. He is still suffering from lack of sleep and pain from his wounds, but is progressing favorably. He said that, during his last twenty-four hours in the sea, he thought it was all over with him. He suffered greatly from thirst.

Lord Montagu owed his life to the fact that he was wearing an inflatable waistcoat, for he kept slipping off the wreckage to which he was clinging and only the waistcoat kept him afloat.

After his arrival at Malta, Lord Montagu received a message of congratulation from the King on his escape.

Double Income Tax Hits Indian Firms

Some Are Transferring Offices From London; Times Says Treasury Is Losing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The Times remarks that the inequity of a double income tax is not unlikely to lead to definite proposals by the Dominion Premiers when they meet in London in the near future. That serious mischief is being done, is shown by the decision of the shareholders of the Bombay Tramways Company in favor of transferring their registered offices from London to Bombay.

The Times emphasises that removal from London in such cases is regrettable on political as well as on commercial and industrial grounds. Experience shows that the maintenance of an English status tends to orders for equipment and maintenance being placed with British rather than with alien industrial concerns.

Both directly and indirectly, the Treasury is subjecting itself to loss by its short-sighted insistence upon the inequitable assessment of Indian shareholders.

MONTENEGRO QUITS WAR; CAPITULATION IS UNCONDITIONAL

Asks Austria for Peace And Is Told to Make Surrender First

AGREES TO DEMAND

Gen. Sarrail Takes Supreme Command of Allied Armies in Balkans

250,000 OPPOSE HIM

British Receiving More Reinforcements; Additional Guns for French

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 17.—A telegram from Budapest states that Count Tisza, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced in the Chamber that Montenegro requested the opening of peace negotiations. He said Austria, in reply, demanded an unconditional capitulation and he had just received news that Montenegro had agreed to an unconditional surrender. Therefore, when the capitulation was accomplished, peace negotiations would begin.

Salonica, January 17.—The British guns felled a German aeroplane in the allied zone. The two air-men were killed.

General Sarrail today took over the supreme command of the Anglo-French forces. This unity of command is welcomed in British and French military circles alike.

General Sarrail is not only the senior General on the spot, but he has a remarkable record, including the baffling of the Crown Prince, who had infinitely stronger forces, in the latter's attempt to break through at Verdun. The relations between General Sarrail and General Sir Bryan Mahon are most cordial.

French war correspondents estimate the enemy forces in Macedonia at 250,000. They say that the British recently received more re-inforcements and that the French are receiving quick-firers and machine-guns mounted on armored cars.

Athens, January 17.—It is semi-officially announced that the Austrian Consul at Corfu and the agent of the Austrian-Lloyd have been arrested.

The Prefect of Corfu reports that the entry or departure of ships from the harbor is prohibited without the permission of the French military authorities. Telephone communication has been re-established. All telegrams are censored and newspaper telegrams prohibited.

The Crown Prince of Servia, with a number of Staff officers, has arrived from Scutari. King Peter of Servia has arrived from Salonica at Ediposs, on board a French torpedo-boat.

London, January 17.—King George, in a telegram to King Peter of Servia, says: "I am fully convinced that the allies, together with the heroic Servian army, are in a position to win back complete independence for your people."

Rome, January 17.—It is stated that the Servian Government will instal itself for some time at Brindisi. The Italian press welcomes it sympathetically.

Mail Notices

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 20
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk...Jan. 21
Per N.Y.K. Matsuyama M. Jan. 22

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Jan. 22
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.....Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 24, and here on January 27. Left Port Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip).

The Canadian mail of January 1 is due here on January 21. Left Kobe on January 18 at 4 a.m. per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

MANY POLICE OFFICERS JOINING ROBBER GANGS

Several Arrested and Convicted In Mixed Court; Two Tried Blackmail

From recent cases in the Mixed Court, it is evident some of the Chinese constables, who are supposed to guard the city from iniquity, get contaminated by association with the conscienceless classes and take to crime themselves. A few days ago one former constable was turned over to the Chinese authorities who wanted to try him on a charge of committing an armed robbery in the Chinese city.

There is another constable waiting trial on a charge of having loaded weapons in his house. Yesterday two constables and a coolie were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment by the Mixed Court on a charge of stealing $80 worth of opium.

The two constables were from the Wayside Station. The complainant was a boatman. A friend of his brought him some opium and he was going down the Broadway with it when he was stopped by Constable No. 1055 and Constable No. 211 and the third accused. They asked the boatman what he had and he showed them the opium.

The three then demanded $100 as bribe money. The boatman couldn't see that figure and they knocked off $10 for him. Conceiving the sudden idea that the policemen were regular highwaymen, the boatman raised his voice and yelled.

"Robbers! Robbers! Help!"

His cries were heard by constables from the Hongkew district and the police backsliders were arrested.

FRENCH GUNS BUSY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 18.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: The French guns were active between the Somme and the Avre.

The communique this evening stated:—Our long-range guns inflicted considerable loss to an assemblage of enemy troops in Belgium. We damaged some enemy depots on the heights of the Meuse.

We effectively shelled some enemy trenches between the Somme and the Aisne and damaged some German works north-west of Berry-au-Bac.

London, January 17.—An official communique issued by the British headquarters in France states:—Last night, the enemy showed some activity with trench mortars and bombs in the region of Givenchy. Today, we made a combined attack with bombs, rifle-grenades and trench mortars, in the same place, with excellent results.

Our bombardment was effective at Frelinghien, Zwarteleen and north of Ypres, where a large fire was caused behind the enemy's lines. The hostile artillery was active at Ypres.

BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE

An application for discharge in connection with the Ritz Cafe bankruptcy was granted John Johnstone yesterday in the British Supreme Court. Mr. F. Alan Robinson, official receiver, submitted a report which showed that the applicant was persuaded to buy a Tls. 1,000 share in the company. He paid Tls. 500 down and had paid the rest when the cafe failed.

Johnstone had been transferred to Hankow where he remained until adjudged a bankrupt. He was employed in the Maritime Customs.

The report said: "The applicant in his statement of affairs shows separate liabilities in Hankow amounting to $56.52 and assets amounting to $92.11. I understand that he has paid the above sum of $56.52 in full. He has made no contribution to the partnership assets, but as he has lost his employment such contribution has not been expected of him.

"The partnership creditors are being paid a first and final dividend of 8 per cent. There appears to be no reason why the applicant's discharge should be refused or suspended. It can fairly be said that the deficit in the partnership assets arose from circumstances for which the applicant cannot justly be held responsible."

Soldier Carves 'Mother Earth' on Rock

"Mother Earth" carved by Max Ziegler.

This serene figure of "Mother Earth" more than 10 feet in height, was carved from the solid rock in his dugout at the front by Max Ziegler, a noted German sculptor, now serving in the army. The sculptor worked within sound and fire of the Allies' guns on the Western front while chiseling out the beautiful figure.

Mrs. Raven Tells How 'American Dilemma' Is Being Contended with

Woman's Club Hear Of Startling Progress Of The Anti-Drink Crusade

In an address before the American Woman's Club at the Palace Hotel yesterday, Mrs. F. J. Raven described the rapid steps taken in the United States toward national prohibition. A large attendance heard the interesting paper. Before the principal event on the program, tea was served by ladies of the Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Raven described the rapid growth of the anti-liquor movement and contrasted the condition of dry states with those that still tolerate D. Rum. She said:

Dr. Alexander McNicholl, an eminent surgeon of New York, is the authority for the statement that "mortality from chronic diseases in America has doubled during the last thirty years." He says too that the birth rate has fallen off 33% within the past few years." But it is not merely a problem for the eugenist.

Dr. McNicholl asserts that during the time our population was increasing 330%, the number of insane and feeble-minded increased 3 times as fast, 955%. In the one state of Illinois alone the appropriation for the insane and feeble-minded had to be increased from $1,799,585 (i.e. less than $2,000,000) in 1891 to $6,577,138.68 in 1911 (i.e. over six and a half million). All over the United States sociologists are crying out for more asylums for the insane, for the idiots, for the epileptic, for the dependent aged.

They are crying out for compensation for destitute mothers, pensions for abandoned wives, appropriations for unfortunate families. What is to be done? Two roads lie open before us:—Shall we build more and more asylums for the insane or stop breeding lunatics? Shall we erect institutions in order to segregate the idiots, or shall we stop breeding idiots? Either America must abandon itself to a riot of philanthropic paternalism or strike for race independence from alcohol. That is, as Mr. Deeks Pickett says, the American Dilemma, —the problem of our country today.

These insane, these feeble-minded, these epileptic, these criminals, these unfortunate families ,are in large part the result of the licensed saloon. The Chicago Grand Jury in 1900 made this statement: "At least 90% of all criminal cases coming before this body have some saloon connection;" and sociologists estimate the proportion of crime attributable to the saloon as anywhere from 40% to 90%. As for alcohol's responsibility for insanity, Dr. Frisch of the Cook County (Chicago) Asylum asserts that of the 15,000 patients admitted to the Illinois Hospitals for the Insane about 43% (nearly ½) were of alcoholic origin.

Furthermore, exact scientific investigations by trained experts have time and again demonstrated conclusively that by far more than half of our aggregate of poverty, of preventable disease, and degeneracy, are due to the one cause of alcohol moderately or immoderately consumed. Then too in the matter of child-neglect, Mr. Sims, in a now world famous discussion called "The Black Stain," says: "We have to recognize the dominant fact that where children in America are cruelly neglected there is in 90% of the cases a history of intemperance in one or both parents."

In commenting on the anti-liquor victories in Kansas an editorial in the Phil. N. American says: "It is this defiance of what other states have legalized as a necessary evil that has helped to make her citizens the richest per capita in the country and the richest of all agricultural folks in the world, that has given her a permanent school fund of $10,000,000 and has reduced her illiteracy to almost nothing. 98% of her 400,000 school children have never seen a saloon."

Kansas: Illiterates—less than 2% of entire population. (Thirty years ago Kansas had 49% illiterates).

Feeble-minded—none in 54 counties.

Insane—none in 87 counties.

Paupers—one-thirtieth of one per cent., i.e. 1 for every 3,000 well to do.

Jails—all in fifty-three counties empty.

Poor-houses empty in 38 counties.

Prisoners—65 counties have none in the State Prison.

Criminal jury trials—none in many counties in the last 10 years.

Grand juries—almost unknown,—seldom necessary.

Death rate seven-tenths of 1%, i.e. deaths per 1,000 population. The death rate is nearly 300% lower than that of any liquor state even including those adjoining Kansas, which would have practically the same climate, same general atmosphere and physical conditions.

Half of all the people now in license territory live in the four states of New York, Philadelphia, Illinois and New Jersey. A quarter of all the people in the U. S. A. who live in saloon territory live in the six cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland. Half of all the saloons in the U. S. are located in 14 cities. Saloons of the U. S. are going out of business at the rate of 41 per day. 2-3 of all the saloons in the U. S. are found in 10 states and these are the states that have the largest cities. Even states enough to ratify the amendment (36) could be found that have less saloons than the one city of New York.

Obituary

Mr. Arnold Morley

Reuter's Service

London, January 17.—The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley.

Skirmishing On Yunnan Border

(Continued from Page 1)

causing trouble in Northern Manchuria and all over Mongolia and the situation is becoming very grave.

Tokio, January 17.—The interview between Mons. Kozakoff, the Director of the Bureau of the Far East in the Russian Foreign Office and one of the attaches to Grand Duke Michaelovlich, and Baron Ishii, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, is attracting much attention and is regarded as having a significant political meaning.

According to the Shanghai Nippo, the Chinese students in Tokio had a mass meeting on 17th January and passed a resolution against the monarchy.

Many Rebels Jailed And Tortured; One Executed

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanchang, January 12.—Numerous arrests of suspected rebels have resulted in a good deal of unrest here during the last few days. Last week about twenty arrests were reported, chief among whom was one Liu, said to have been among the men who captured the Chinese warship at Shanghai some days ago. More arrests have followed since and a considerable number have been made last night and today.

The man Liu is reported to have implicated a large number of people in the confessions which according to report were forced from him by torture. He has since been secretly executed according to the rumor today, but this has not been confirmed.

In dealing with these suspects, it seems that all the old methods are being resorted to. Prisoners are made to kneel on cold chains and then four men balance themselves on the ends of a pole balanced across the back of the prisoners legs just above the calves. Beating and other forms of torture are also resorted to.

Today the report comes that numerous arrests have been made of all callers and even casual acquaintances of one young man, who was led to assent to certain statements made by a detective who had carefully cultivated his acquaintance for days. Up to the present, many of the arrests have been made among the teachers in the schools. These have been so numerous that most of the private schools of the city have closed.

There seems to be little likelihood of an uprising here, as the province had quite enough of rebellion at the time of the revolt led by Li Lieh-chun two years ago. As one Chinese remarked, "Five hundred faithful soldiers can easily hold this province." On the other hand the course being followed by the present military officials would seem to be calculated to increase rather than diminish the general feeling of depression that prevails at the restoration of the monarchy.

For several days troops have been moved out of this city as fast as it has been possible to send them. The train to Kiukiang is crowded daily with soldiers and all the steamers which usually ply between here and Kiukiang have been gone several days carrying troops to the latter city and beyond, presumably to Hunan. Two steamers from this Province are said to have been sunk in the lake on the way to Changsha, but it has been impossible to confirm or get trustworthy evidence to contradict the rumor. Traffic is considerably disturbed, because of the absence of steamers on the river.

News Brevities

The Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association will be held on Friday, 21st inst., at 5.30 p.m. in the Town Hall.

* * *

An inaugural meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce Language School will be held at the Powhattan Club, 11 Yuen-ming-yuen Road tomorrow at 6 p.m. Sir Everard Fraser will preside. Some of the speakers will be Mr. E. S. Little, Chairman, Language School Sub-Committee, Mr. A. Rose, H.B.M. Commercial Attache, Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees, Principal of the School, and Mr. T. F. Cobbs of B.A.T. Co. Those interested in the promotion of the study of the Chinese language and kindred subjects are cordially invited to attend.

* * *

All French residents are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the French Municipal Hall at 5.15 this afternoon to nominate a central committee to take charge of different War Funds.

* * *

The Anglo-Chinese Cook Book—consisting of two volumes in 300 pages—is now on the press. The entire net proceeds from the sale of this book will go to the British Women's Work Fund and other war funds. It is hoped that the advertising in the book, which is being handled free of charge by Harvey's Advertising Agency, will cover the cost of production. One of the volumes is in English and the other in Chinese. The edition will consist of 1,000 volumes in English and 1,500 in Chinese. The books were prepared by Adelaide Calder-Marshall and Margaret S. Bryant. Lady Fraser and Lady de Sausmarez have written statements urging British to subscribe for space in the books as the advertisements will have a permanent value.

ASQUITH'S CONFIDENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—A message from Mr. Asquith, published in Petrograd, says: "I am confident that 1916 will witness the consummation of the hopes of the allies in the final overthrow of the common enemy.

PATRIOTIC FUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The Prince of Wales, who presided over the Royal Patriotic Fund meeting at St. James' Palace, said that his experiences at the front will leave imperishable memories of the dauntless courage and cheerful endurance of the British troops. He emphasised that the fund must endeavor to prevent soldiers from dreading lest their families should suffer hardships. He announced that the fund was able to augment pensions in exceptional cases and also to extend its benefits to dependants who, up to the present, have not been recognised.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommended a grant of £1,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Committee.

SHELL FORT RAIBL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 17.—An official communique states that the Italian bombardment against Fort Raibl, on the frontier of Trentino, destroyed a portion of a cupola and put an enemy detachment to flight. The vigorous Italian counter-offensive on the hills around Oslavia continues successfully.

KITCHENER NOT ENGAGED

Earl Kitchener's private secretary has issued a statement denying the report that the War Minister was engaged to be married to the Dowager Countess of Minto.

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AUSTRIA TO GIVE WAY, OR FACE DIPLOMATIC BREAK

One More Note to Vienna, Repeating and Insisting on Demands

WILSON'S EYE ON CRISIS

Vienna Believes the Reply Opens a Way for Satisfactory Discussion

Washington, December 16.—The United States will regard Austria-Hungary's reply to the American note regarding the Ancona as being entirely unsatisfactory and unacceptable, should the official text, which tonight was momentarily expected, be identical with the unofficial version received in press despatches from Amsterdam and London.

Persistence by Austria-Hungary in the course she apparently has determined to pursue would result in the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vienna Government.

This step would not be taken by the United States, however, it was authoritatively stated tonight, without one more communication being despatched to Austria-Hungary.

United States Firm in Demands

The United States is described as being prepared to insist that Austria-Hungary promptly comply with the demands for disavowal, punishment of the submarine Commander and reparation by payment of indemnity for the Americans killed or injured in the destruction of the Italian liner, making it clear that failure will mean immediate breaking off of relations.

A second note, it is said, would renew the original demands, and, without dealing in a discussion or exchange of views, would be of even a more insistent nature as to the expectations of compliance without further delay.

The State Department tonight had received no information from its own sources that American Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, had received the reply. From Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Charge of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here, however, came the information that the reply had been delivered.

Zwiedinek Gets Message

Baron Zwiedinek received a wireless message from his Government, calling his attention to the reply, and giving him, it was believed, certain instructions as to what course to pursue.

The Charge called on Secretary Lansing twice today—once during the forenoon and once in the afternoon—following the receipt of the wireless despatch. On both occasions he discussed the situation informally, and received additional light on the views that this Government holds.

The State Department received a despatch described as being informative from Ambassador Penfield, which described the viewpoint of the Austro-Hungarian Government, and told of the feeling of Vienna officials in regard to the American note. The despatch, it was authoritatively explained, contained no mention of a reply having been handed to the Ambassador.

Penfield's Report Differs

The report of the Ambassador was said to be different in several respects from the press reports concerning the views of the Austro-Hungarian Government. Details in this connection, however, were unavailable, the report being confidential.

Officials seemed to be of the opinion that Mr. Penfield probably had gained the information he conveyed during a conference with Baron von Burian, Minister of Foreign Affairs, similar to those held today by Secretary Lansing and Baron Zwiedinek.

Secretary Lansing has received a long cipher message from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna. Mr. Penfield reported that he had not received a copy of the Austrian reply, and had received no definite official information concerning its contents. At great length, he reported conditions of the public mind in Austria, and of opinions held generally by newspapers and public men of Vienna.

This report, when summed up, advised the Department that the Austrian officials and people appeared to be greatly surprised by the tenor of President Wilson's demands. They were irritated at the drastic demands made by this Government. They are inclined to support the action of the submarine Commander who attacked the Ancona. They believe that the two Governments should discuss the subject thoroughly, before either reaches a final decision. In some quarters, the Ambassador reported that there is a strong feeling against the United States.

Persons in high positions appear to believe that the Administration took a stronger stand with Austria than with Germany in the Lusitania case, because Austria was looked upon as weak and willing to yield. Austria will not yield to the demands made in the President's note, unless this Government consents to a thorough discussion of the case.

No Evidence of Crisis

There were no evidences about the White House today that an international crisis is at hand. The President is expected to leave Washington on Saturday, and probably will not return until after the holidays. He will be constantly in touch with Secretary Lansing.

Officials of the State Department interpreted the unofficial copy of the Austrian note as little more than a legal demurrer to the statement of facts as presented by the American note demanding a disavowal. Austria apparently is discussing facts, not principles.

They were inclined to believe that if this note actually represents the viewpoint of the Foreign Office then Austria is quibbling with details, with which this Government is not interested.

So far as the United States is concerned, the one important fact is that a neutral passenger ship, after halting at the command of the submarine, was sent to the bottom, and that some Americans were killed, while others escaped by good luck.

In the details concerning the manner of collecting evidence and the nature of the affidavits, the United States is not interested. It is standing on the legal and humanitarian principle that the murder of these men, women and children cannot be justified.

If Austria admits that the statement of facts presented by the United States is true, then this Government will accept no excuse for the deaths of the victims.

If the Austrian note assures this Government that it does not sanction the murder of non-combatant passengers, such a statement will be taken as a disavowal, and it will satisfy the President. Matters referring to indemnity and punishment of the submarine Commander will be treated as of minor importance.

Officials were unable to understand tonight why the reply, if delivered to Ambassador Penfield Tuesday, as indicated in press despatches, had not reached the State Department. Forty-eight hours usually is the maximum time required for an official despatch to reach the United States from Vienna. It was recognised that the reply had to be translated and then put into cipher before being despatched, but even with that delay, the officials believed, the note should have arrived this afternoon or tonight.

Reply Raises New Issues

London, December 16.—The reply of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the note from the United States, relative to the sinking of the steamer Ancona by an Austrian submarine, was handed to Frederic C. Penfield, United States Ambassador at Vienna, on Tuesday, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company. The message continues:

"The note says that, from the sharpness with which the Government of the United States believed it ought to censure the Commander of the submarine, and from the firmness with which the demands addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Government appear to have been brought forward, it could be expected that the American Govern-

(Continued on Page 4)

Middle Course Opened In Reply By Austria

Vienna, Dec. 15 (via London, Dec. 16.)—The Austro-Hungarian Government's reply to the American note on the Ancona was transmitted at noon today to the American Ambassador, Frederic C. Penfield.

The American note, as published in the Vienna morning papers, resulted in a high state of public indignation, and, while the text of the Austrian reply has not been made public, it it understood that common ground is indicated, on which the United States and Austria might come to an understanding.

Those who are conversant with the contents of the reply express the conviction that the American Government cannot fail to realize the justice and moderation of the Austrian Government's attitude, and they view the reply as a fair and open-minded document, showing the Imperial Government's willingness to do whatever is right.

U. S. Heiress to Wed Italian Count

Miss Ida May Swift

Chicago, December 16.—Miss Ida May Swift, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Swift, of the famous family of meat packers, is to be married next month to Count James Minotto, son of an Italian nobleman, whose estate is near Venice, Italy.

The Count is at present in charge of the South American business of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York.

Miss Swift lives with her parents at their beautiful home in Lake Forest, Ill.

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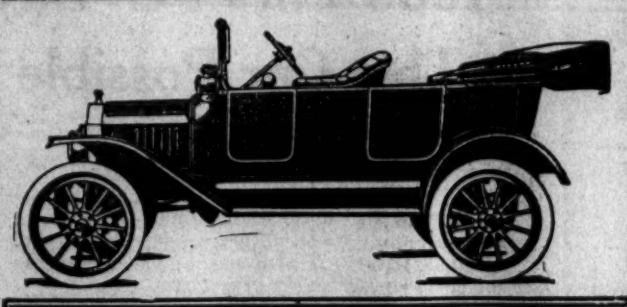

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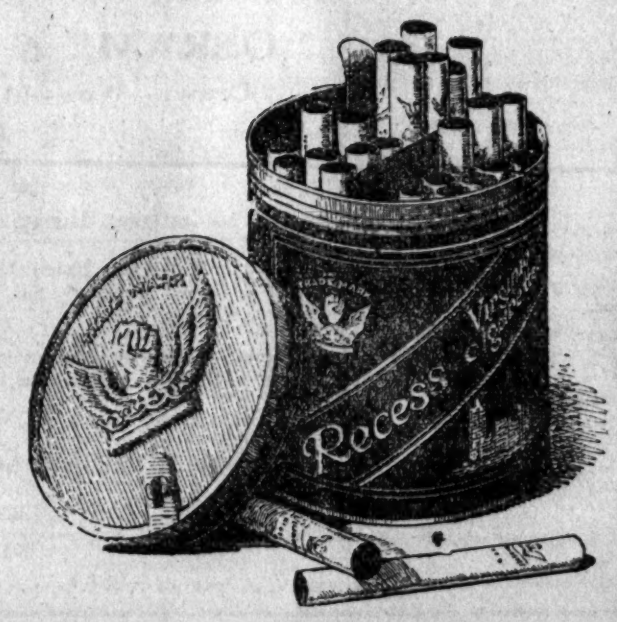

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PROBE BREAKDOWN OF S. S. MINNESOTA

Crippling of Big Ship Evidently Not Due To Any Criminal Plot

San Francisco, December 18.—Acting upon reports received from San Francisco agents, the Department of Justice at Washington yesterday made an official announcement that its examination of the disabled steamer Minnesota was concluded and finds that the breakdown of the vessel off the coast of Lower California was not due to any criminal act, so far as could be learned.

Officially the investigation is now entirely in the hands of local United States Inspectors of Steamships James Guthrie and Joseph P. Dolan.

Inspector of Boilers Dolan said last night that he would complete his examination of the boilers of the Minnesota today, and would make a report of their condition to Supervising Inspector John K. Bulgur, who is due home from the North tomorrow.

It is expected that Bulgur will compare the report submitted by Dolan with the statements secured from Inspectors Harry Lord and B. B. Whitney at Seattle. The latter passed upon the sea-worthiness of the vessel before it sailed from that port for Liverpool on November 14.

Inspectors Guthrie and Dolan completed their examination of the crew of the Minnesota yesterday. They reiterated their statement that there was absolutely no evidence of a plot to cripple the ship. They declined, however, to make any statement as to negligence upon the part of the officers or members of the crew.

Dolan said he had made a partial examination of boiler No. 3 on the starboard side of the steamer and had found scales in it, indicating, he said that salt water had in some way passed through the tubes.

Austria to Give Way or Face Break

(Continued from Page 3)

ment would clearly give the actual circumstances upon which it relies.

"As can be easily recognized the representation of the circumstances contained in the note allows numerous doubts, and gives not at all sufficient reasons for blaming the Commander of the submarine and the Austro-Hungarian Government, even if the representation proves correct in all points, and judgment in the case is based on the most rigorous legal interpretation.

Failed to Name Persons

"The American Government also omitted to indicate the persons to whose statements it refers, and to whom it apparently believes it must attribute a higher degree of trustworthiness than to a Commander of the imperial royal navy.

"As to the number, names and details concerning the fate of the American citizens who, in the critical moment were aboard the steamer, the note does not give any explanation. But in view of the fact that the Washington Cabinet now has given a positive declaration that, at the above mentioned incident, subjects of the United States came to grief, the Austro-Hungarian Government, in principle, is prepared to enter into an exchange of opinion with the American Government.

"But in the first instance, it must raise the question of why this Government refrained from juridically motivating the demands stated in its note, with regard to the special circumstances of the incriminating incident, which are especially pointed out by the American Government, and in the place of such motivation mentioned an exchange of correspondence which it had with another Government about another affair.

Lusitania Case Irrelevant

"The Austro-Hungarian Government is the less able to follow the Washington Cabinet in this unusual attitude, as it in no way possesses a knowledge of all the correspondence having reference to it. The Austro-Hungarian Government also is not of the opinion that this knowledge could be sufficient for the present case, which, according to its own information, is materially different from the case or cases to which the American Government apparently is referring.

"Therefore, the Austro-Hungarian Government must leave it to the Washington Cabinet to draw up the individual legal maxims which the Commander of the submarine is alleged to have violated when sinking the Ancona.

"The American Government also thought it advisable to point out the attitude which the Berlin Cabinet, in the before-mentioned exchange of correspondence, had taken. In the highly esteemed note the Austro-Hungarian Government finds no support for this course. If the American Government should have intended thereby to express an opinion, as if a precedent exists for the present case, the Austro-Hungarian Government, in order to prevent misunderstandings, must declare that it, of course, must preserve full liberty to urge its own legal interpretations during the discussion of the Ancona case."

The Government expresses to Ambassador Penfield full sympathy for the victims of the Ancona sinking, says the correspondent.

German Approval of Austria's Reply

Berlin (via London), December 17.—The Lokal-Anzeiger, the Tageszeitung, the Kreuzzeitung and the Zeitung am Mittag all express thoroughgoing approval of the Austro-Hungarian reply to the American note on the Ancona. Of the out of town papers the Cologne Gazette and the Cologne Volkszeitung praise "the deft and polished manner in which Count Burian found weakness in his opponents' fence."

The Lokal-Anzeiger points out that the Austrian reply has not fulfilled American expectations of prompt compliance with all the demands, but that, on the contrary, the Austro-Hungarian Government, while entering "a dignified disclaimer against the wholly unjustified sharpness of the American demands," requests some legal foundation for the accusations against the submarine Commander.

"President Wilson," it continues, "has considered it right to demand in the brusquest tone compensation and self punishment on the basis of statements of anonymous witnesses and on the basis of material which was only slightly convincing like 'reliable information,' or that 'the ship apparently did not attempt to escape.

Wilson in Unpleasant Position

"The Austrian note will bring President Wilson to a realization that in international relations it is not sufficient to make demands, but that the first facts on which demands are based must be substantiated, and that missing proofs cannot be replaced by big, rude words. It is the President's duty now to prove that the Ancona did not flee. If he is unsuccessful in this, he will have no alternative, in view of his earlier interpretation of international law but to abandon satisfaction of his demands.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government, in any case, has placed him in the unpleasant position of being forced to receive an invitation to exchange views, rather than the expected prompt reply complying with his wishes."

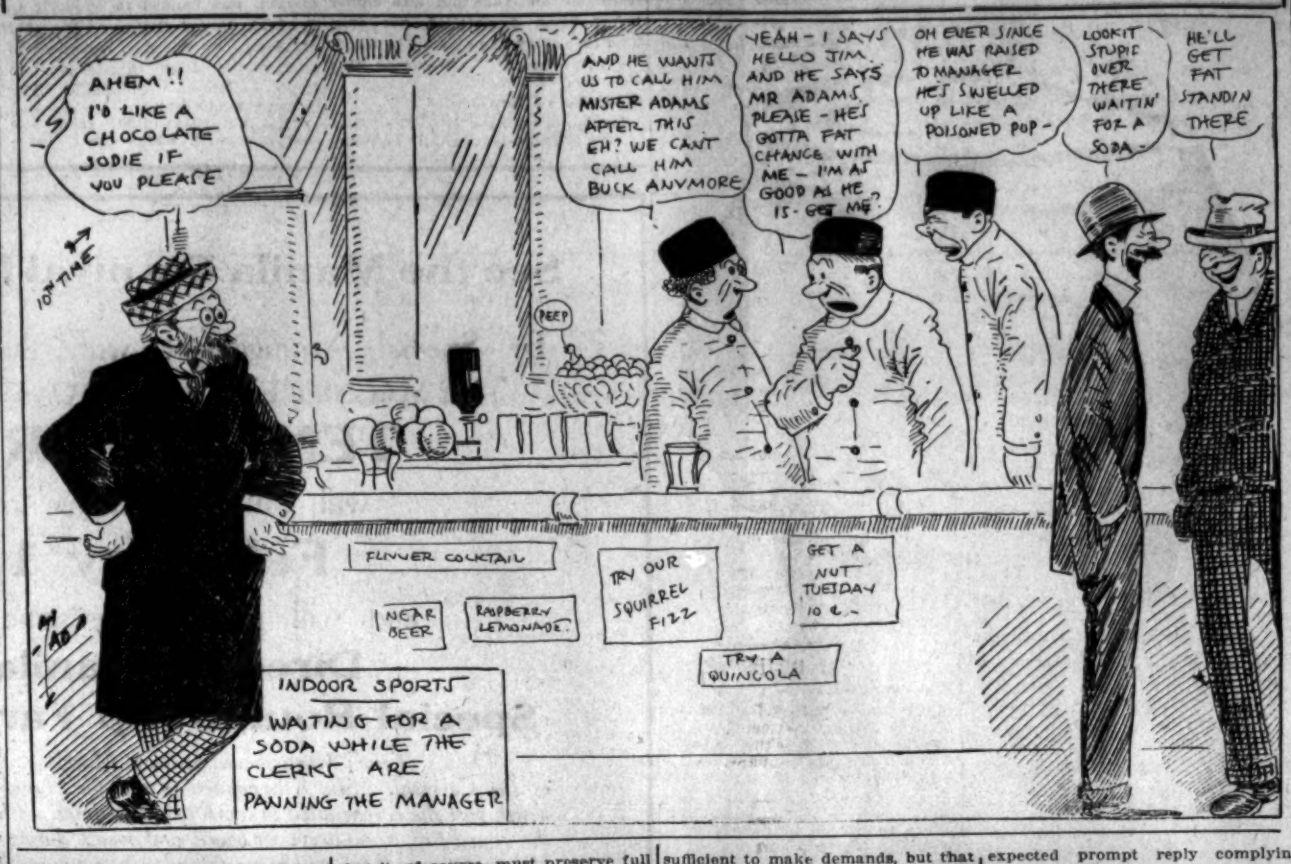
The Kreuzzeitung does not attempt to conceal its pleasure and satisfaction at "the delicious way" in which the elementary lessons in diplomatic procedure have been imparted, and wonders whether President Wilson and Secretary Lansing "will accept their defeat or sever diplomatic relations."

"The result will be very instructive," says the Kreuzzeitung, "as showing which manner of treatment is to be recommended in the relations with Washington."

Reply Is "Much Subtler"

The Cologne Gazette says: "The Austro-Hungarian note is much subtler and therefore more effective than the American note. Washington has made the task unusually light by its reference to the correspondence with Berlin. In earnest and polite tones Austria-Hungary reserves complete liberty to discuss the Ancona case."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad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LOOKIT STUPID OVER THERE WAITIN' FOR A SODA -
HE'LL GET FAT STANDIN THERE
BEER
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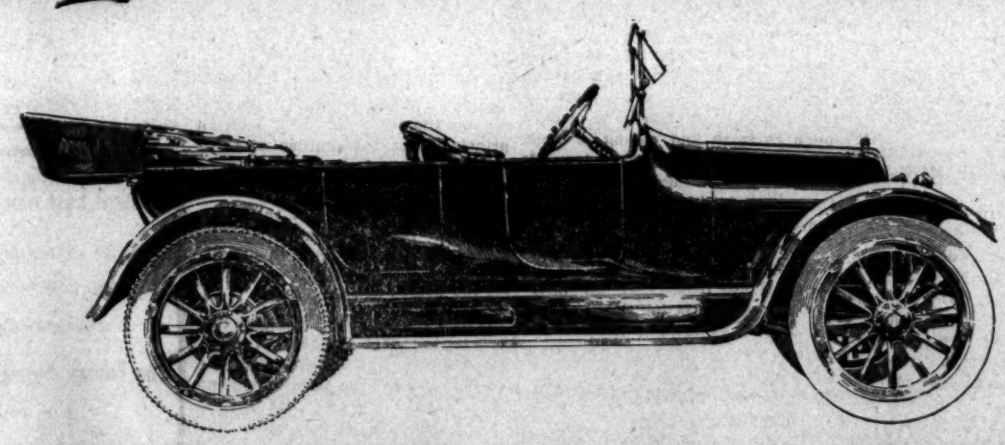

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

TOD SLOAN RETURNS TO U.S. FRIENDLESS, BROKE

Lesson In Downfall of Jockey Once Most Successful On The Turf

By Frank G. Menke

New York, December 20.—Tod Sloan came back to America a few days ago, an outcast from his adopted land, almost unnoticed in his homeland; forgotten by the majority of those who knew him in his days of glory; unknown almost by the present generation.

Sloan's life story is a story that reads like fiction: a story of a meteoric rise from obscurity to fame, and then a descent from the heights almost as rapid as was his ascent.

He rose from the unknown class to fame as the greatest jockey in the world; he rose from comparative poverty to the possession of wealth beyond his wildest boyhood dreams; he rose from the position as stableboy to a place where his friendship was sought by the sporting aristocracy of two continents. And as climax to his wonderful career, he married one of the most beautiful and most winsome girls on the American stage.

From these heights Tod Sloan has fallen: from riches he has descended again to comparative poverty: from fame he has slipped down to near obscurity: from the position as society's pampered pet he has skidded to a point where he is regarded in England as an undesirable citizen; and, strange as it may seem, his plight provokes but little sympathy.

Tod Sloan in the hey-dey of his career forgot the "Golden Rule:" he ignored with almost an upturned nose the chums of his boyhood, the friends of his earlier and unfamous years. Those were friends and companions who were good enough when Tod was just an ordinary jockey, but they failed to measure up to Tod's new standard. And so he ignored them and their friendship toward him turned to enmity and it has lasted through the years.

Sloan Was Greatest Jockey

Sloan will rank as the greatest jockey the turf has known. His success was phenomenal. Time and again he mounted "plugs," pitted them against a field of thoroughbreds—and brought them home in front. No man could outride him; no man could outgeneral him; his judgment and his courage were marvelous.

He was the most sought after jockey in the world. American horse owners offered him fabulous sums to ride their ponies exclusively, but after he had achieved nation-wide fame Sloan turned his back on America—it wasn't aristocratic enough for him—and he went to Europe where his success continued and his fame increased.

During his career as a jockey Sloan earned close to $3,000,000. During one season in England his earnings are said to have totaled $800,000. He considered it a poor season when his earnings did not reach in the neighborhood of $400,000.

Sloan originated the "monkey-crouch" system of riding which eventually revolutionized the racing game. Before Sloan's time the jockeys always sat well back on the horse, permitting their weight to center in the horse's back. Sloan slid far forward in his seat, almost on the horse's neck, taking the weight from the back and putting it on the neck. Those who poohpoohed the method at first later adopted it and it now is the universal riding method.

Ten years or so ago Harry Payne Whitney engaged Sloan to come from England to ride one of his horses in the Futurity. He paid Sloan $15,000 for that one day's work and paid his passage both ways across the Atlantic. Sloan arrived amid pomp and grandeur on the Friday night before the race, went at once to Whitney's stable, looked over the horses and chose to ride Ballyhoo Bey. The trainers in Whitney's stables thought Sloan's decision was an error. They pointed out that the two other Whitney entries were faster horses.

"I'll ride Ballyhoo Bey—and I'll win with him" said Sloan.

Sloan's Star Sets

He rode Ballyhoo Bey in the Futurity the next day—and won easily. The two other Whitney entries were not in the money.

On the Monday following the Futurity Sloan sailed again for England. A short time after he reached there he applied for a renewal of his jockey license on the British tracks and was stunned when it was refused. Sloan turned his face to America, but it was in vain. He found the bars had been raised against him there too.

And then Sloan's descent from fame and glory and riches began. Unable to pursue his profession, he cast about for work of other kind, but always in a half hearted way. He felt that sooner or later a jockey license would be granted to him. But it never was. His store of funds began to dwindle. From hundreds of thousands they dropped to tens of thousands and then to thousands. His wife divorced him, his name disappeared from the papers, it no longer was on the lips of the sporting fraternity of two continents. Tod Sloan's star had set.

And so Tod Sloan, once the king of jockeys, once the worshipped, once the honor guest of the aristocracy of two continents, once a millionaire and the racing sensation of the world is today——just Tod Sloan, an outcast from the land he called home for many years, unsung and almost forgotten in his homeland, almost penniless and almost friendless.

Basket Ball

The basketball team of the Standard Oil has now become well-established and its members are getting to be a very strong aggregation. Last night they took on the S.V.C. Buglers, whom they defeated by 24 to 21. It was throughout a fast and very even game, marked by good shooting and free from the rough and tumble tactics which have been rather too common up to the present.

Tonight the Standard Oil men will engage the S.V.C. gymnasium class and on Saturday night they are booked to oppose the U.S.S. Helena, the latter game taking place after dinner.

Billiards

In the second round of the Billiards Championship, a match was played at the Masonic Club, yesterday evening, between Messrs. C. D. Komaroff and H. E. Gibson, ending in a win for the former by 600 to 528. The only breaks of note were 59 and 37 by Mr. Gibson.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER ESCAPES AS A PORTER

Seriously Ill, He Swims Canal, Wrings Out His Clothes, And Boards Ship

London, Dec. 20.—Lieutenant Commander Layton, a British naval officer who was interned at Copenhagen, has just made his escape in exciting circumstances and arrived here.

At first he was allowed by the Danes a fair amount of liberty on parole, but a few days after his internment began he went to the commandant of the barracks and told him he wished to take back the word of honor he had given not to try to escape.

The Commandant interpreting this as an intimation that he would endeavor to escape told Layton that he would have to have him very closely watched. His quarters were placed under double guard, and there always seemed to be three or four sentries watching his movements. The prospect of escape seemed small, and, to make matters worse, Layton was seized with a violent influenza cold which prostrated him for the time being.

Two sentries stood at the door of his room, and they never seemed to relax their vigilance. They were constantly looking through the peephole in the door of Layton's room to see that matters were all right.

They did it as usual on the particular evening that he escaped. Things were apparently quite in order and their prisoner was apparently lying on the bed. As a matter of fact, he was not, and at a moment, when the attention of one of the sentries was engaged and the other had been sent on an errand Layton opened opened the door and slipped into another room, where he found a thick serge civilian suit. In due course he found himself at a window overlooking the street, and with a rope which he had discovered he lowered himself into a street.

The barracks were on an island, and for better security patrols had been placed everywhere. The escaping officer met two of them, but succeeded by a ruse in passing them.

His next obstacle was the canal. The night was dark and bitterly cold, there being several degrees of frost, but, clothed as he was, Layton took the most direct course and swam for it. In spite of the fact, that he was still suffering from influenza he did this successfully, and having got to land he took off his clothes and wrung them out, so as to show no obvious signs of water.

On the ferry boat he turned himself into a porter and managed to get the job of carrying a passenger's heavy bag to the station. There he boarded a train and in due course reached the dockside, where he caught a train to Christiania.

He used several disguises during the remainder of his voyage to Christiania, just succeeded in escaping detection, and finally sailed from Bergen to England. On the boat to England a passenger asked him if it was true that he was an American. He replied that he was, whereupon his fellow-traveler remarked:

"If you were not so darned sure about it I should say you were a British naval officer."

When the travel-stained young Englishman without money presented himself before a transport officer at the British port, he was not unnaturally looked upon with suspicion, but he was soon able to establish his identity.

LIMIT FILIPINOS IN HAWAII

Washington, January 4.—The annual report of A. Caminetti, U. S. commissioner general of immigration, contains the recommendation that the annual number of Filipinos permitted to enter Hawaii be restricted. The report calls attention to the fact that hundreds of Filipinos are going to Hawaii each year and states that it is inadvisable to permit as unrestricted number to enter the territory.

British Patriotic League

Subscriptions may be sent either to the Hon. Treasurer, E. M. Ross, Esq., 3D., Peking Road, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank direct.

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Dr. Julius Winch Hewett		100.00
N. M. F. (4th) ...	50.00	
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The Patriotic League of Britons Overseas,
Shanghai Branch,
ERIC M. ROSS,
Hon. Treasurer.

January 18, 1916.

LULL AFTER BIG LOSS

New York, January 10.—There is a lull in the fighting on the Bessarabia front, probably because of the heavy losses sustained on either side. The Austrian journals estimate the losses at 175,000.—*Asahi.*

Save Declaration Of Independence

Washington, January 6.—The original of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was endangered by a fire which broke out in the basement of the State, War and Navy Building here yesterday. This important document which is nearly 140 years old is preserved in the vaults of the state department with the utmost care. Sometime after the alarm of fire was sounded the Declaration was remembered and then it was immediately removed to a place of safety.

The cause of the fire in the building is unknown. The damage caused was trifling.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times:—The General Staff has ordered the immediate drawing of a complete map of Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen and Kwangsi.

The government has appointed Chang Chen-hsun and Hsien Shui-kuan as Pacification Commissioners to proceed to the South Sea Islands to explain matters to the Chinese there.

The government has set aside $1,500,000 as rewards to be given to the troops on enthronement day.

The Asiatic Daily News:—The Governor and Chiangchun of Szechuen, Chen Yi, reported to the Generalissimo's office by wire that the troops under the command of General Tsao Kun have arrived at Suifu.

The government has invited Hsia Yu-kung, the former Field Marshal of Yunnan under the late Ching Dynasty, to Peking.

The Ministry of Finance has instructed Kiangsu province to remit $500,000 for the Yunnan Expedition fund.

NEW GERMAN DRIVE?

Vladivostock, January 11.—It is reported from Holland that the troops under the command of Generals Mackensen and Gallwitz will withdraw from Servia and participate in the forthcoming battle to penetrate the English and French lines. The spot in Flanders where the Germans intend to attack the Allies is not known. The Allies are busily engaged in making preparations, and additional rifles and munitions are being incessantly transported to Flanders.—*Asahi.*

Secretary of War Urges Readiness

Washington, January 7.—Secretary of War Garrison made an earnest plea for the strengthening of the military forces of the United States when he appeared yesterday, before the committee of the house of representatives on military affairs.

"The very integrity and existence of the nation may depend on the action which is now taken by Congress," said Secretary Garrison. The earnestness of the secretary created a deep impression on the members.

During the course of his testimony he told the members that the time might not be far distant when the Monroe Doctrine would either have to be defended or abandoned by the United States.

Just An Earful — By Tad

Remember Jabber Carey?

Yes, yes, the big guy. Yes, he fought four or five years ago. He was so good that some declared him to be even better than Steve Brodie at the flopping stuff.

Jabber was boxing at the Olympic Club one night and went along nicely for three rounds. He had the other fellow pretty well under control, peppering him with rights and lefts until it looked as though the referee would stop it at any moment.

The bell rang, however, and the beaten guy grabbed a rest. When he came up again he was as strong as a bull. He backed the Jabber all over the ring. Carey took it for a minute and then started tapping the floor with his right foot, which was well in the rear. Every time he stepped back he got a belt on the jaw, but the foot kept tapping all the time.

The crowd howled with delight to see the under dog turn the tables. Carey took his beating like a gent until he backed into the corner of his opponent. He tapped his toe again and suddenly took a dive, the speed and accuracy of which has never been equalled in these parts.

He was counted out and carried away.

On the way out Charley Harvey, anxious to know the secret of the tapping foot, asked one of Carey's seconds, "What's the idea of that foot stuff of the Jabber's?"

"Feeling for the soft spots," piped the second as he slammed a wet sponge on the beaten warrior's battered face.

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TAKE THE DINING ROOM—

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is more than at home there. Though its uses in the kitchen are proverbial, there are uses for Monkey Brand in every room in every home. Try it in your own rooms!

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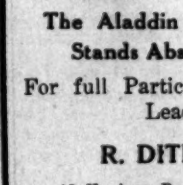

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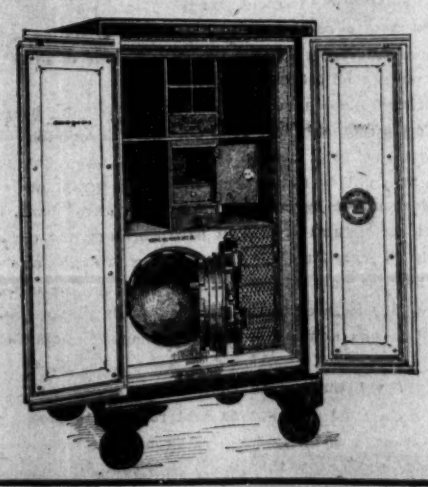

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WEATHER

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BIRTH

AT the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Rangel, a daughter. Japan papers please copy.

8504

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 19, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

The British Navy---A Lesson

(New York World)

THE special national defense report of the War College Division of the General Staff calls for a total mobile army of 1,500,000 men.

An appropriation for the first year of $503,228,786 is required, and thereafter the estimated annual cost of the system is $319,473,000.

It is not surprising that Secretary Garrison unhesitatingly rejected the War College report, and presented a plan of army increase that calls for only $182,000,000 a year. The Secretary knew what everybody outside the army knows—that it would be a waste of time to make such a recommendation to Congress, and that it would mean the defeat of any additional appropriations for the army.

The War College plans are all drawn on the theory that the burden of national defense is to fall on the army, which is a condition contrary to fact. The burden of national defense rests on the navy. It is the first line. If the needs of national defense demand unprecedented appropriations, the money for the most part should be spent on the navy, not on the army.

The War College has calmly ignored the one unmistakable lesson of this war—sea power. Perhaps the General Staff does not consider itself under obligation to recognize the existence of navies, but statesmen cannot afford to be so parochial.

It is no exaggeration to say that every word written by Admiral Mahan in defining the importance of sea power has been vindicated since August 1, 1914. Except for the British navy the allies would long ago have been defeated and compelled to sue for peace. It is the British navy that has transformed Germany into a besieged fortress, and while the British navy rides the sea no German soldier will ever set foot upon British soil except as a prisoner of war. By reason of her command of the sea, Great Britain could withdraw every soldier from the trenches and still continue this war against Germany for a generation. What is more, she could keep Germany isolated for a generation.

Why should even a War College ignore this vital fact in considering national defense? Half the cost of the War College's proposed increases in the army added to the Daniels naval budget would give the United States a navy that would be a certain guarantee against invasion.

Congress in dealing with army matters must necessarily give its serious consideration to the moderate program of the Secretary of War. If it is then in a mood to make further appropriations, spend the money on the navy which can do infinitely more than repel an invasion—it can prevent an invasion.

Plenty of Men

(New York American)

THE combined German, Austrian and Turkish casualties during the war are estimated to be about 4,500,000.

At the average percentage this means about 1,000,000 men killed or rendered permanently unfit for duty.

This is considerably less than the number of youths who come to military age in Germany and Austria each year. So that the loss of men is being automatically supplied by the birth-rate of previous years.

The same calculation holds true of the Russian and British forces, though not of the French.

All talk of either side being worn out by loss of men is the talk of unthinking persons.

The losses are frightful enough, to be sure, to sicken any good heart. But huge as they are, they do not make a fatal drain upon the populations, and would not for several years.

Economic losses and the voices of reason and common sense will end this senseless war long before there is any exhaustion of men to be maimed and murdered.

Correspondence

Flower Thieves

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir.—In connection with an advertisement which I have sent to your paper re, the theft of flowers, etc., I would like to explain to you, as perhaps of general public interest, that a large quantity of flowers openly offered for sale in Shanghai are obviously stolen property. The mass of large poinsettias which have been offered since 'Xmas are practically all stolen from private gardens where proper fires are kept.

Pink roses are cultivated only by three nurserymen, of whom one operates on a very small scale, so that any such roses offered for sale must either come from one of these nurseries or from private gardens, which are not likely to part with them for resale. To a large extent that is the case with ferns, carnations, etc. I had on one single night some 50 roses stolen from my greenhouses and last night thieves got away with two Orchids (Ladyslipper) of which one is in bloom and the other with flowers cut.

What I want to suggest to the parties interested is, that regular rounds be made through ALL places where flowers are kept for sale and their origin be investigated.

I have been informed quite lately of two cases where dozens of the biggest poinsettias have been stolen from private gardens.—Yours faithfully,

THEO. ECKHARDT.

The Municipal Election

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir.—As it may interest your readers to know the view of the German community of Shanghai regarding the coming election of Municipal Councillors of the foreign International Settlement I take the liberty to address the following letter to you.

After the outbreak of the present deplorable war the German community of Shanghai decided to take up as far as possible an attitude of dignified reserve in order not to cause any unnecessary friction within this international community where tension is already strong. If occasionally, and particularly as to the present Municipal Election, they leave this attitude of reserve it is merely to uphold their rights and the international constitution of the Settlement and for no other motive whatsoever. Besides, although numerically in a large minority, the community represent commercially and otherwise vast interests which they cannot allow to be simply put aside.

Mr. H. Figge being prevented, Mr. C. Stepharius has been selected as a candidate as the oldest prominent German resident of Shanghai and on account of his general reputation of fair-mindedness and independence. The German Consul General has nothing to do with this movement. It arose within the German community and the Consul General heard of it afterwards. The German community know that there is scarcely any chance of their candidate being elected on account of the overwhelming British and Japanese votes but that does not affect their case, which they consider a fair and square one. Enclosing my card, I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

GERMAN RESIDENT.

DON'T JANGLE!

"Harmony is what is needed in this world. When any of my machines are out of harmony, they put me out of harmony; I am out of harmony with those with whom I come in contact and they consequently put others out of harmony, and that is the way it spreads. When one is out of harmony with one's self, he is out of harmony with God."

These are the statements of one of the greatest peacemakers of the day. His ideas are well founded.

When you arise in the morning and are out of harmony with yourself, you are bound to communicate the effect to all the members of your family.

By so doing you are changing what might have been a bright day to one of gloom to those for whom you should strive to make happiness.

A wife irritated by her husband is likely to be cross to the children, and then they go out and fight with their companions.

Don't let yourself be "out of sorts." It is bad for you; it is bad for your family; it is bad for your neighbors.

DIAGNOSING THE SLIDES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WITH a commission of leading scientists appointed by the President to investigate into the cause of the slides, with millions of tons of commerce sent 11,000 miles out of its way around the Horn, and the little Panama railway trying with all its might to do the work of the big canal, Culebra Cut has once more caught the attention.

Everywhere people are asking why the slides cannot be stopped. Time and again, they have been promised that the trouble was all over, or soon would be. Last summer a channel was kept open for months; canal tolls yielded a neat profit; engineers announced that in eighteen months the slides would be stopped and in three years the possibility of their recurrence removed. Then, as though in conscious irony, Cucaracha from one side and Culebra from the other flung down mountains of mud and rock and spoiled the slow labor of thousands of men as easily as you would kick over an ant hill.

The ironic humor of the slides is fully appreciated on the Isthmus. They are personalities of a mysterious, disturbing sort.

"Well, I guess Old Cucaracha's dead," complacently said the brawny captain of a dredge last summer, as he stared at the great red bruise on the slope of Culebra Mountain. And the next day Old Cucaracha gave a dying kick and slammed down a few hundred tons of mud for his dredge to suck out again. Whereupon, he went at it, streaming sweat and profanity in the tropical heat.

So the slides are on everyone's nerves, from the engineer in charge to the Negroes who work on the dredges. They have ruined tempers and made dissension without end. They have shaken high reputations. They have caused weak men to lay down their tools and go away from what seemed a hopeless task. But the general feeling on the zone is that the slides must and will be beaten.

There is really nothing mysterious about the slides. Some of the men on the president's commission are said to be earthquake experts, but there is little chance that earthquakes have much to do with the case. The problem is really a simple one, but it is tremendously big.

Culebra Cut is a notch clear through a mountain range, the puny Central-American chain that unites the Andes with the Mexican Rockies, completing the backbone of the hemisphere. A very small mountain range is this one at Panama, but it has a core of solid primitive rock and a crest several hundred feet high. Culebra Cut goes right through this core, with a wall of solid rock on either side, but over the solid rock lies a covering of soil which towers equally high—or did at first—and does not stand so firm. When the Frenchmen made the first scratch on the back of Culebra Mountain little rills of earth came pouring in from either side, and as the cut deepened they grew and gained headway until the thing became a race between the men and the cascades of mud—a race that is not yet over.

The engineers, however, were confident, and they based all their confidence upon a term—the angle of repose. Any material, they pointed out, will keep on sliding until it reaches a certain angle and then it will stop. So they made a conservative estimate of the angle of repose for the clay walls of the canal and issued an authoritative statement of the millions of cubic yards of mud that would have to be dredged out of the canal before that angle was reached. And after they had dredged out those millions, more millions slid in and they issued another estimate. And so on, down to this writing.

A long time ago, some geologists said that the matter was not quite so simple as that. They pointed out the material of the slides was nearly all earth and that the heavy tropical rains of the isthmus kept it saturated with water throughout the wet season. Earth has a relatively steep angle of repose, but earth saturated with water is mud, and mud will often refuse to stand at a greater angle than 1 to 100. Therefore, said the geologists, the way to solve this problem is to build a roof over the earth to keep it dry, pump the water out of it, cover it with concrete and so bring it to repose much more quickly. To practical engineers this idea sounded a bit fanciful, and it was ridiculed. Nevertheless, it will probably get another hearing now.

Meanwhile, the canal has been closed and all authorities, constructional and administrative, refuse to prophesy when it will be open. There were 375,000 tons of commerce waiting to go through the canal when it closed. Some of it went around the Horn at an enormous loss, and some of it waited for the canal to open, meantime eating up profits in time and provisions. No-one has made an estimate of the total losses caused, but they have undoubtedly been enormous. At present, the canal administration is doing its best to relieve the situation by means of the Panama Railroad.

When the canal was opened, the rolling stock and all other facilities of this line were greatly reduced, and it was allowed to carry only local freight, so that it might not compete with the big waterway. It is now carrying from four thousand to five thousand tons of through freight every day. That will only take care of a fraction of the canal business, but it will go a long way toward relieving the present congestion at the terminals. A flat rate of $3 a ton for all classes of freight has been declared. Formerly, the rate was from $2 to $15, according to the class of commodity. Thus the government is doing its best to minimize the loss of the shippers who patronize the canal.

To transship across the canal by rail is decidedly the best expedient, as the ships are then immediately released for new cargoes, whereas to go around the Horn adds so much to the length of the voyage as often to eat up a large part of the profit. A ship round from San Francisco to London, for example, would require about 29 days longer to go around the Horn than to pass through the canal if it were open.

The latest effort to increase the efficiency of the Panama Railroad was to install twenty-four large electric trucks upon the terminals. These take the places of from five hundred to a thousand native hand truckmen, who have long been a noisy and picturesque, but rather an inefficient feature of the service.

Meantime, the fight with the slides is adding heavily to the total cost of the canal. It requires about $300,000 a month to keep up the work, in addition to regular dredging operations.

The Searchlight

Latest news from the fields of SCIENCE EDUCATION and INVENTION

Banana-Fed Bacon

ONE of the latest Latin-American opportunities to receive attention is the worn-out banana land in Central America, which, for the past quarter of a century, has been taxed to its fullest capacity to produce bananas for shipment abroad. Now it is so deteriorated that the bananas are of inferior quality.

Experiments conducted by American planters have proved that bananas constitute an ideal food for hogs. Animals fattened upon bananas yield an ideal quality of lard and a finely flavored meat. The hogs are first put to graze upon the coarse grass and then quickly fattened for market by being fed upon the waste bananas. It is believed that the natural growth of bananas along the edges of the field will supply enough fruit for the fattening processes and that the main areas, if left in grass to be ranged over by the swine, will, after three years of rest, be restored to their original fertility. An American planter in Costa Rica has now a herd of 2,000 hogs at range upon his banana fields.

It is claimed that sugar cane can be grown when the land has ceased to yield good bananas so that rotation in crops in the tropics is quite as feasible as in the temperate zones, but it has taken American agriculturists to develop this fact. A 2,000-acre tract of exhausted banana land in Honduras last year produced enough sugar to warrant the erection of a sugar mill this year.

Nothing The Same Again

Life After The Great War

By Twells Brex.

(Daily Mail)

The great war has altered the social face of Europe just as much as the glacial epoch once altered its physical surface.

The Hohenzollern glacial period has set back the growth of civilisation by a hundred years; it has crumbled Europe's social structure, stunted its arts and sciences, and withered away its web of travel and intercourse. A hundred years hence the people of every warring nation will still be taxed by the debts of the great war; dreadful memories will still keep a spiritual and social gulf between civilised Europe and the Teuton.

Twenty-five million men have taken up arms. It is estimated that nine million already have been slain or disabled, and that the total destruction of life in Europe in two years of war will be twenty millions.

This is the combatant waste alone. Civilian populations everywhere in Europe, even of neutral nations, are affected by the physical and nerve stress of Armageddon. Nearly everywhere the birth-rate is falling, the death-rate rising. British births are already 40,000 a year less and deaths 50,000 more than in 1913, a net deficit of 90,000 lives a year—the total population of whole towns like Coventry or Northampton. Paris is losing similarly, and Berlin and Vienna much more heavily.

When the great war is over a shrunken Europe will realise that no plague of the Middle Ages ever ravaged it like the black death that came from Potsdam.

The direct monetary cost of the war to the belligerents can be put at nearly ten thousand million pounds a year, figures that, like the astronomers' distances, outpass the human conception. Titanic as they are, the figures of the indirect cost of the war exceed them; lost trade, lost production, and creations of science, art, humanitarianism and discovery that have perished in embryo.

* * *

Europe after the war will be a little Europe, with a population not much greater than the population of Europe before the Napoleonic wars, a Europe with these stupendous social problems:

Three women to two men of marriageable age.

More old men than young men.

More boys than workers in their prime.

More physically unfit than physically fit.

Millions of men to be fitted again into civil employment, millions of women who have learned man's work and earned his wages.

Millions of manual workers who will have become accustomed to wages twice or three times as high as they earned in pre-war days, and who will still expect those wages.

Greatly diminished food supplies for many years owing to ravage of cultivated lands, diminished breeding stock, and shortage of production.

High commercial freights, dear imports, and handicapped exports, owing to shortage of ships.

These are only a few of the major problems that will confront Europe after the war. There are pessimists who prophesy industrial revolution. There are other prophets who mutter of a war of that sex rivalry and antagonism whose grim beginnings we British saw in days when the "surplus" woman was only one to every seventeen men.

There are other pessimists who prophesy that the century after the great war will have to be spent in sheer material rebuilding, and that all the sciences will stand still, all the arts languish, all the humanities rust, while a shattered Europe lies in a spiritual and intellectual stupor like that strange stupor of the "Dark Ages."

Safe prophets are ordinary citizens who say to each other so often, "Our old life has gone; nothing will ever be the same again." The social face of Europe is changed. Old classes and castes have been levelled; new and assertive classes have risen. Many men have been broken, many men have been lifted. There were democrats when the war broke out who cried in despair, "This is the end of democracy." There are other voices which whisper now, "Democracy alone will emerge stronger from the war—and what will its demands be?"

As in the great things, so in the smaller things, it will be a new world. Look at the map of Europe and remember how the tourist agencies had made it a holiday ground for us. For a generation to come the center of that map is blotted out. What Briton will take samples or patterns to Berlin? What tourist will talk in our time of the Rhine or of the Black Forest? The great war has set back European travel and comity to the days of the stage coaches.

* * *

Turn from the Continent to home, and think of the new world. Already all its chronicles of 1914 are musty and unreal. Where are its "celebrities" and its "notorieties," its puppet passions, its "isms" and "antis"? Where are its parties and politics, when the party politician has become an effigy to smile at in a museum? Was it not in the late summer of 1914 that the "tango" was the newest relaxation, golf the serious preoccupation of multitudes, and the coming League football season the sole preoccupation of greater multitudes? In July 1914 the "daring" actress, the "realistic" novelist, the man who had broken a record on a billiard table, commanded our homage. The summer of 1914 was the last performance of a stale comedy. The book of words is torn up, the theater is in the hands of the house-breakers, its licence is revoked, its players have forgotten their parts and have crept away.

Nothing will be the same again. We must make our best of a harder world and a narrower world. Europe can rebuild herself only by that stern efficiency of Rome when she first rose by Tiber. The curfew hour of all who survive these days will be late, the play hours short, the pleasure money scanty. But, despite all the prophets of woe, the changed world is going to be a better world. These days of our test and agony have hacked out new touchstones of values and worth. Hundreds of thousands of the new men will come home from the battlefields to claim voice and power among the masons; hundreds of thousands of the women who have done the home work of the absent and kept their hearths shining will demand trowels and cement in our work of rebuilding. Neither marionettes who would dance us back to the old fancy fair nor revolutionaries who would dance us to worse than Armageddon will prevail. It will be a new world, and nothing will be the same again; but, for all its burdens and sorrows, it will not be a worse world—unless the Allies are tricked into "peace" before the militarism of Prussia is utterly broken.

The Indispensable Man

And the Girl Who Got the Job

By W. Pett Ridge

If Ernest Blaney paid a somewhat tardy visit to the recruiting office it was not for want of patriotism; certainly there was no imputation on his courage.

"Whenever headquarters tell me to go," he had said, "I shall be off like a shot. That will take the responsibility from off my shoulders, and what happens to the work afterwards is no affair of mine. But, meanwhile, I reckon I am justified in considering myself as indispensable here at home, and my own private opinion is that headquarters hold the same view."

"I don't know anyone," remarked his sister with the candor of a near relative, "who has a better opinion of himself than what you have."

"Few people," said Ernest Blaney stolidly, "have such good grounds for so doing. If my department suddenly stopped there would come an absolute end of nearly—— What are you smiling at?"

"Only you," she replied. "How Miss Hopwood manages to keep her features straight when you're talking like this to her puzzles me."

"Miss Hopwood," he remarked austerely, "happens to be a young lady provided with common sense, and, consequently, she agrees with pretty nigh everything I say."

To Miss Hopwood, when the Postmaster-General's communication on the subject of enlistment arrived, Ernest spoke with gravity. The war had affected her prospects so far as regarded business; the firm of West End dressmakers had been getting rid of the newer hands and her turn was coming nearer; it now seemed likely that the war was going to interfere with her domestic interests. Ernest announced that he and a dozen others from the district office were going round to see the recruiting sergeant on the morrow.

"They're bound to miss you, dear," she said.

He ventured to think this was putting it too mildly. Try as he would, he could not help suspecting that the department was about to tumble down, to collapse, to vanish from the face of the earth; in short, to "go to pot."

"Certainly looks like it," she agreed.

Some folk, said Ernest, were under the impression that experienced men could be replaced by amateurs; he himself knew better than that. As a matter of fact, it took an enormous time for an ordinary chap to learn to do the task that he was now relinquishing.

"One can't go and build Rome in a day," said Miss Hopwood.

* * *

He had heard a rumor, that he did not wish to credit until it became something more than a rumor, to the effect that girls were going to be engaged in the place of the men. He could only say of this that a more ridiculous, a more absurd, a more fantastic idea had rarely entered the brain of a head official.

"They'll soon discover the error of their ways, dear," she assured him.

The new recruit left London for training. Before going he had a row with his sister and a pleasing interview with Miss Hopwood; the two were photographed by an artist in High Street, who declared of the picture that it was truer to life than life itself. Miss Hopwood wished her companion had put on a brighter air, and he mentioned it was nothing but the anxiety regarding his old department that prevented him from throwing off an aspect of melancholy. The public had always expected a good deal from the department, and he could not help prophesying that there would soon come a most terrible outcry. St. Martin's-le-Grand simply inundated with complaints, questions asked in Parliament. Meetings held at town halls. All the fat, so to speak, in the fire.

"Don't worry too much about it, dear," she urged, "and give me another kiss."

The kiss cheered Private Blaney and the two went to a first house at a music-hall, where from 6.15 until 8.45 he was able to forget postal arrangements and the imminence of postal troubles. Indeed, one of the songs given by a rather bulky lady in uniform and describing the long conversations held with the recipients of letters on her rounds amused him, although he admitted the idea was decidedly far-fetched. They took supper at a restaurant in High Holborn, and Private Blaney expressed the hope that Miss Hopwood would use every endeavor to stay on in the dressmaking. He pointed out that she was fitted for no other work, and that even reduced wages were better than no wages at all. While smoking a cigar he made a sporting offer to come up to town and marry her at a registrar's office so soon as he obtained his first leave. Miss Hopwood thanked him and said she would prefer to wait, if he did not mind, until the war was over.

"As you please," he said graciously. "I was thinking more of you than I was of myself."

"I'm afraid you're always too considerate, dear, of other people."

"I try not to be," he declared. "A man has to look after himself. So far as I am personally concerned I can foresee that this new life of mine is going to result in a considerable improvement in my health. For one thing, I shall be free from all that trying responsibility that has weighed me down during the past years."

"Tell me about it."

"Tell you about it!" he echoed. "Why, bless my soul, I'm always telling you about it."

"Oh, you mean your work at the district office."

"Good guess."

"Well," she said encouragingly, "you've got the satisfaction of knowing that you are now handing that over to somebody else."

"I pity the somebody else," he remarked grimly.

* * *

Private Blaney received notes from his sweetheart while he was in camp, and to one of these he replied somewhat sharply, for it gave the information that his advice on one subject had been disregarded. Miss Hopwood, it appeared, had said good-bye to Mortimer Street, West. She was told, in a letter signed "Your affectionate and ever admiring lover," that it seemed as though she had no more sense than a farthing's worth of pins; the writer said it would serve her correctly if she remained out of a situation for months and months. No further allusion was made in the correspondence to this topic.

He came up to town on week-end leave, and found Miss Hopwood, as he expected, at her aunt's house, and, as he feared, occupied on no more urgent task than the redecoration of a hat. Always an outspoken man he gave his views candidly.

"Here's Saturday evening," he protested, "and I should like to know, out of mere curiosity, how little you've earned for yourself this week?"

"Twenty-eight shillings, dear. That," she went on, "is what I'm getting at the district post office. I'm a letter sorter there, the same as you were. Half-past ten in the morning to half-past six at night. It only took me nine days to qualify. I passed the test in sorting in that time. I like the work very much. It's interesting, and it's so easy."

Private Blaney, before sitting at table for an excellent supper, declared that anyone could knock him down with a feather. In view of his greatly improved appearance, owing to drill, this was held by the ladies to be a poetic exaggeration.

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I'VE GOT TO GIT OUT TONIGHT - I PROMISED DINTY MOORE I'D PLAY HIM A GAME OF POKER
I'LL BUST THE WATER PIPE - THEN MAGGIE WILL SEND ME FOR THE PLUMBER AN' I'LL STAY OUT!
OH! MAGGIE COME HERE - QUICK - THE WATER PIPE IS BUSTED!
GOOD GRACIOUS - WE MUST GET THE PLUMBER!
YES - I'LL RUN RIGHT DOWN TO THE CORNER AN' GIT JOHN - THE PLUMBER
YOU'LL STAY RIGHT HERE - I'LL PHONE FOR A PLUMBER!
I'D LIKE TO GIT ME HANDS ON THE GUY THAT INVENTED THE TELEPHONE!
GMCMANUS

LOUIS ROEDERER
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Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water' chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

—For—

Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.

Not *a decorative article.*

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No. 2½ "Mammoth" about twenty spears to the tin.
No. 2½ "Large" about thirty spears to the tin.
No. 2½ "Medium" about forty spears to the tin.
No. 2½ "Small" about fifty-five spears to the tin.

Del Monte

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For Sale at all Dealers.

Connell Bros. Co.
Agents.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CANNERS ASSOCIATION

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Great Mysteries of Nature and Science

By Garrett P. Serviss

"WHEN you speak of the 'visible universe' do you mean to imply that there is an invisible one? If so, what and where is it?—J. P."

There is a once famous book called "The Unseen Universe," written by two celebrated British men of science, the perusal of which would show you one of the senses in which the existence of another universe than that which visibly surrounds us has been understood. That book was intended to prove that science opposes no obstacle to the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and the unseen universe of which it speaks is entirely different from the great material system of sun, moon, planets and stars that we look out upon from the earth.

But, independent of any speculations of that find, men of science have found reasons for believing that there may be, far off in infinite space, other material systems besides the one visible to us. We seem to be able with modern telescopes to reach the boundaries or farthest limits of the stellar system to which our sun belongs.

It is found that with increase of distance the relative number of stars decreases until, in most directions at least, a point is reached beyond which virtually no more stars can be seen. Then, too, it has been found that the stellar system has a fairly definite shape—a fact which in itself implies boundaries. The shape is that of a vast spiral, with curving arms surrounding a central agglomeration. If you will imagine, floating in the middle of the room where you sit, a roughly globular swarm of bright particles, distributed with a fair degree of uniformity as to distance from one another, and then, outside of the swarm, surrounding it but separated from it by a space which is nearly but not quite empty, an irregular spiral ring of similar shining particles, you will have before you a picture of one of the latest astronomical conceptions of the form of the visible universe.

The central swarm will represent the assemblage of stars of which our sun is a modest member, while the enveloping spiral will represent the immense system of the Milky Way, whose stars are vastly more numerous than those composing the globular swarm. The stars of the Milky Way are the most distant members of the entire system, which appear to be shut in all around by black space. Viewed from a far off in the ebon depths of that space, this universe of ours would resemble a phosporescent jellyfish, with faintly sparkling tentacles, afloat in the sea of immensity.

This being so, the question naturally arises, May there not be, or must there not be, an indefnite number of other such system scattered through the limitles expanse of space? That question would forever remain a matter of pure conjecture if we did not have certain very suggestive facts which seem to indicate that it ought to be answered in the affirmative.

The facts of which I speak are objects of visual observation. But that does not necessarily make them parts of the "visble universe," because they appear to be unconnected with it and to lie beyond its boundaries.

These objects are known as spiral nebulae. The photographs that have been made of them in the past few years are simply amazing. The forms of many are surprisingly like that which has been described above as characterizing the stellar system. They have central agglomerations with enveloping spirals. They have knots of light which recall the globular clusters of stars found in the visible universe, but they are so distant that no separate stars can be detected in them.

They look like masses of more or less condensed glowing gas, but the spectrocope shows that the light coming from them is not that which is characteristic of gaseous nebulae, but that which belongs to true stars. The inference is that these wonderful objects may actually be other universes, lying out in the ocean of space beyond our shores.

This inference is strengthened by what we know of the distance of some of these objects. The utmost diameter of the great spiral of the Milky Way probably does not exceed from 4,000 to 6,000 "parsecs," or from 800 to 1,200 million times the earth's distance from the sun. A parsec, which corresponds to a parallax of one second of arc, equals about 19,000,000,000,000 (19 trillion) miles. But some of the spiral nebulae appear to be at least 10,000 parsecs distant.

If that is so, there exists between them and the outer frontiers of the visible universe a gap far broader than the entire diameter of that universe. It can hardly be supposed, then, that they are outlying parts of or attendants upon, our universe, but it is much more reasonable to conclude that they are other universes, constructed on a similar plan, but so far away that, as viewed with our utmost visual powers, our mightiest telescopes, they are but gleaming specks! Perhaps the nearest of these strange objects is the Andromeda nebulae, which, in a small telescope, looks like a faint spindle-shaped wise.

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BEST
ORGANS, PIANOS,
and all
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
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Dr. John Goddard Optician

Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Stories from Here and There

Not So Sure

"Look here," said a gentleman to a railway stationmaster, "don't you think that thing is rather dangerous where"——

"Ah!" interrupted the official addressed, who had just been promoted; "you've noticed that barrow, have you, sir? You're going to make a suggestion about the place where it ought to stand, I suppose? Might I go on, sir, and ask your opinion about the position of the ticket office? Do you think that the signal box isn't in the right place? Shouldn't the stationmaster's house be shifted a few yards farther west? Any opinion you would like to express, sir, shall have attention."

The traveller walked away, and the stationmaster turned round triumphantly to a conductor: "Ha! ha" he laughed; "did you see the sport I had with that old nuisance? I soon shut him up."

"I'm not so sure of that," replied the guard. "He's the traffic manager!"

Losing Hazards

The late Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Alverstone, being one of the judges at the Birmingham Assizes, in the intervals of business had several rounds on the Edgbaston links. On one of these occasions he was playing with the local professional, and got rather badly bunkered at the second hole. It was necessary, in order to get the ball out, to make it rise almost perpendicularly into the air, and for this purpose Lord Alverstone took his niblick and made a mighty stroke. No conjurer on earth could have done a trick more neatly. The ball not only leap into the air, but dropped—as clean as a whistle—into the judge's baggy right-hand pocket!

Often Tried

"Ever tried driving a motor, Judge?"

"No," replied the Judge, "but I've tried a lot of people who have."

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Weddings and
Funerals

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 18, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.60
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1820
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-8 1/4 Tls.	7.71
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. $	10.57
Peking Bar	396
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 3/4 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	27.84
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T. .$	4.76 1/2
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7 1/16
London	Demand	2-7 3/16
India	T.T.	193
Paris	T.T.	359
Paris	Demand	359 1/2
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	61 5/8
New York	Demand	61 1/2
Hongkong	T.T.	75 5/8
Japan	T.T.	81 1/2
Batavia	T.T.	138 3/4

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 1/8
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8 1/4
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-8 3/16
Paris	4 m-s.	377 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	65

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1—Hk. 1s.....	7.02
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs.....	3.92
,, ,, 1—Marks.....	2.94
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.48
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	1.34
,, ,, 1—Rupees.....	2.14
,, ,, 1—Roubles.....	2.28
,, ,, 1—Mex. $.....	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—	
Tel. Transfers	265 1/2 nom.
Demand	266 ,,
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s. ..	267 ,,
Credits, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	311 1/2
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	314 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.60
Chinese Dollars, 72.5625
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/16
On Newchwang, Demand, 84 3/4
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/4
On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/16
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/8
On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 72 1/2
On Swatow, Demand, 98 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/4
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 3/4
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 7/8
January 18, 1815.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 17.—Following are today's rubber prices:—Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 3s. 6 1/2d. to 3s. 7 1/2d.

April to June delivery: 3s. 7 1/2d. to 3s. 8d.

Tendency of market: Closing quieter.

Last Quotation, London, January 15.

Spot: 3s. 6 1/2d. to 3s. 6 3/4d.

April to June delivery: 3s. 6d to 3s. 7d.

Tendency of market: Firmer.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 17 was 198 tons."

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress, 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Kung Yik Cotton Co. Pay 15 Per Cent

At the sixth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., yesterday, a dividend of 15 per cent was declared. There were present: Mr. J. Johnstone (presiding), Messrs. C. W. Wrightson and Chai Lai-fong (of the consulting committee), A. Brooke Smith (Secretary), Jas. Kerfoot (mill superintendent), E. C. B. Hornell, G. P. Forster, H. D. Morrison, Pan Ching-foo, C. H. C. Platt, F. J. Burrett, R. S. Piercy, H. J. Clark, A. Woods, E. B. Clarke and S. Hammond (shareholders).

The chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission, I will take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read.

The profit for the year was Tls. 184,588.29, which, with the amount of Tls. 5,366.90 brought forward, leaves Tls. 189,955.19 available for appropriation. While the result falls short of our record year—1912-13—when we earned Tls. 188,383.08, I trust you will consider it very encouraging. The accounts clearly set forth the position of the company and it does not appear to be necessary for me to do more than touch upon some of the items in the report.

69 per cent in 5 Years

You will have seen that it is proposed to pay a dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share (15 per cent) and I venture to hope that this return will have your approval. Including the proposed dividend, the company will have paid 69 per cent. to its shareholders in five years, which I think you will admit is a satisfactory return on the capital invested.

We are depreciating buildings by Tls. 12,000—the same as last year—and it is considered desirable to write Tls. 32,000 off plant and machinery—this is Tls. 2,000 more than last year and is necessitated by additions to the mill. The proposed appropriation of Tls. 25,000 to equalization of dividend account will, if confirmed by you, bring that fund up to Tls. 130,000 and you will, no doubt, agree with me that it is sound to build up a reserve which can be made use of in lean years.

Much depends upon the energy of the mill staff and I trust you will approve the payment of a bonus of Tls. 3,000 to our employees in recognition of their services during the past twelve months and your general managers desire me to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the company by all employees, from the mill superintendent, Mr. Kerfoot, downwards.

Increase Weaving Plant

During the year, we have increased our weaving plant by 100 looms and I look for a satisfactory return from this addition. We have worked full time during the year and, on the whole, we have no reason to complain of the demand for our products, but, during the last three months of our year, we suffered somewhat from the high cost of cotton and poor off-take of yarn and cloth, brought about by the monarchical movement. While we have recently experienced more enquiry, prices still leave a good deal to be desired and your general managers view the outlook for the future with concern. It is to be hoped, however, that we shall not have to resort to short time.

The scarcity of dyes is undoubtedly restricting the consumption of yarn and grey cloth, as extreme prices have now to be charged for all colored cloths and in this respect there will be little relief until the European war is at an end, or the Chinese produce abundant supplies of dyeing material.

Last season's crop of China cotton was satisfactory, but I am sorry to say that this year's out-turn in the districts adjacent to Shanghai is much below the average, both in quantity and quality and I expect it will be found necessary to import larger quantities than usual of foreign cottons and varieties grown in other parts of China.

Secure Insurance Rebate

The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association continues to do good work and I would like to mention that, while it has not stopped the adulteration of cotton, it keeps it within reasonable bounds. I am pleased to say that the insurance companies have at last decided to again allow us the full rebate of 40 per cent for our sprinkler installation.

I think I have referred to all matters that will interest you, but, if any shareholders have questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

That a dividend be paid of Tls. 1.50 per share. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. G. P. Forster.

That a bonus of Tls. 3,000 be paid to the staff at the mill. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. F. J. Burrett.

That Messrs. J. Johnstone, C. W. Wrightson and Chai Lai-fong be re-elected on the consulting committee for the ensuing year. Proposed by Mr. A. Woods and seconded by Mr. C. H. C. Platt.

That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year. Proposed by Mr. F. J. Burrett and seconded by Mr. A. Woods.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 18, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Cathays (O. and P.) Tls. 9.50
Langkats Tls. 36.50
Langkats Tls. 35.50
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 92.00
Almas Tls. 18.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.50
Batu Anams Tls. 2.45
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50
Bukits Tls. 7.60
Butes Tls. 2.05
Chempedaks Tls. 19.00
Chemors Tls. 2.70
Chemors Tls. 2.75
Consolidated Tls. 5.50
Consolidated Tls. 5.55
Dominions Tls. 19.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 16.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 24.00
Padangs Tls. 21.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.45
Senawangs x.d. Tls. 24.25
Shanghai Klebangs C.R. Tls. 5.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75
Sungei Duri Tls. 16.00
Tanah Marah Tls. 12.25
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.50
Tebongs Tls. 34.00
Tebongs Tls. 35.00 January
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00
Chengs Tls. 5.50

Direct Business Reported:
Shanghai Mercury Tls. 23.00
Consolidated Tls. 5.50
Dominions Tls. 19.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 23.50
Samagagas Tls. 1.45
Ziangbes Tls. 8.90

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 18, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Ziangbes Tls. 8.80 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.75 cash
Pahangs Tls. 3.00 cash
Pahangs Tls. 2.90 cash
Tebongs Tls. 34.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 34.50
Consolidateds Tls. 5.35 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.60 cash
Gulas Tls. 12.85 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.00 January
Kotas Tls. 16.00 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.70 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.75 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.70 cash
Taipings Tls. 2.50 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.40 cash
Telephones Tls. 97.00 cash
Butes Tls. 2.10 January
Butes Tls. 2.10 cash
Padangs Tls. 20.75 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.60 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.60 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.25 January
Sungei Duris Tls. 16.00 January

Direct
Chengs Tls. 5.30 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.65 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.35 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.70 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.75 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.50 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.65 cash
S'hai Kulantans Tls. 1.50 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.60 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.70 January
Dominions Tls. 19.00 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital . . . . Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital. . . . . Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

Big Taxes On Huge American Incomes

One-Sixth of Total Is Paid By 174 Persons, Revenue Report Shows

Washington, D.C., December 12.—One hundred and seventy-four persons with incomes of more than $500,000 annually paid one-sixth of the individual income tax collected by the United States government last year, according to the annual report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne.

Out of a total of $41,046,162 collected by the government from individual income taxes, these 174 persons paid $6,439,004.

On the other hand, 356,648 persons, whose incomes ranged from $2,000 to $20,000 a year, paid a total tax of $10,559,402.

Total for Year $415,681,023

Of the 174 persons whose incomes were in excess of $500,000 last year, 102 resided in New York and only fourteen in Chicago.

The total amount of internal revenue collected for the year, including income and corporation tax, was $415,681,023.

The receipts from ordinary sources, including the "emergency revenue act" of October 22, 1914, were $335,479,265 as compared with $308,627,619 during the preceding fiscal year, an increase of $26,851,645. The emergency revenue totaled $52,069,126.

One of the most striking features of the report is an indication of the strength of the prohibition movement in the country. Additional dry territory caused a decrease of $16,924,163 in collections on distilled spirits and $6,466,245 on fermented liquors. The tobacco tax showed a falling off of $2,515,882.

Internal Revenue Duties

The states in which the largest collections of internal revenue taxes were made are New York, $76,271,908; Illinois, $56,242,546; Pennsylvania, $37,611,791; Kentucky, $33,633,848; Ohio, $27,424,294; and Indiana, $25,791,193. Of the collection districts Peoria, Ill., reported $20,493,570, and the Second New York, $26,206,431, which were the two largest collections made.

The districts in which the largest amounts of corporation income tax were collected are: Second New York, $7,007,336; First Illinois, Chicago, $2,616,874. The states showing the largest collections from this source are New York, $10,221,306; Pennsylvania, $84,725,139; Illinois, $2,983,527.

The districts in which the largest amounts of individual income tax were collected are: Second New York $2,208,855; Third New York $6,019,997; Third Massachusetts, $2,683,084; First Pennsylvania, $2,666,485; and First Illinois, $2,408,089.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alxander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Ilollo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEACH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Sagon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Penang	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ...	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital ...	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum; in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
5671.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. Founded in 1889.
Branches at
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital.....Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank." Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Dresdnes Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie, Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Dresdnes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland, Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverojo, Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechsolbank, Munich.

H. FIGGE, Manager.

The Military Situation In Europe; A British Viewpoint

(By The Military Expert of The London Times)

London, Dec. 13.—In order to preserve a distinct and unbroken view of events at the present hour, and to appreciate the situation as a whole, it is necessary for us says the military expert of the Times today, to separate the temporary from the permanent, and not to be led astray by passing shadows into the belief that the outlook is blacker than it really is, or that Germany is in as strong a position as she pretends to be.

The temporary misfortunes from which we are now suffering are entirely of our own contriving. It was not the Germans who compelled us to send a military expedition to the Dardanelles, to plunge into the deserts of Mesopotamia in blissful ignorance of what was in store for us, or to immure ourselves in Salonika. We are in course of liquidating these affairs, all of which point out the need for allowing our War and General Staffs a greater influence over operations, and for the Cabinet to follow hereafter the principles of strategy consecrated by experience. But, however bitter may be our humiliation and anger, we must not, on this account, consider that the Germans have bested us, for they, poor people, are not in the least to be credited with the authorship of our faults, and they have plenty of troubles in store for themselves.

Germany's Failures

The central fact of the military situation is that the Austro-German Allies have failed, on their three main fronts, to overthrow the armies of the Great Powers opposing them, or to affect in any way, except by hardening, the resolution of the Allies to continue the war until their political aims are completely achieved. Nothing can alter this resolve. Russia is sitting down stolidly to build up during the winter the armies and the munitions which she will throw into the balance in the spring. We are all raising fresh masses of men, and by the spring the results of the munition campaign will be felt on every fighting front of Germany. It is not a lesser but rather constantly a greater strain that awaits our enemy, who, with his resources of men of a military age drawing to an end, has to contemplate the defence of a front 1,200 miles in length, and the early renewal of the struggle with increased violence and fury.

What, in these circumstances, will Germany do? All war is guessing, and it is incorrect to suppose that the future strategy of Falkenhayn is yet completely unveiled. We know, however, that the Germans have dug themselves in very deeply on the Russian front, and have withdrawn, at least for a time, a considerable number of divisions from the Eastern theater. With the young levies of this year and 1916 some fresh formations may soon come into view, and winter operations of an important character are to be anticipated.

No Reason for German Delay

If it suits us best to await the spring before we renew operations on a grand scale, this is no reason why Germany should await it, and, moreover, the great and ill-concealed anxiety of Germany regarding food and other supplies, finance, and many other matters, may induce her in the future, as in the past, to press continually for some great decision.

Many of the divisions withdrawn from Russia have been identified in France, and there is a strong probability at least that an endeavor will be made by Germany to resume in this theater the initiative which she has lost, and to recover some of the military prestige which was torn from her on the bloody fields of Artois and Champagne. She can have little firm expectation of a great decision, but it has been proved many times that the attacking party in the war of trenches, if it makes good preparation, can burst through a front line at least, possibly more. The Yser, Ypres, Albert, and Champagne, possibly Verdun, are all likely points of attack, but much depends on the character of the Flanders winter and upon the endurance or absence of a frost. It must be remembered in this connection that the long and hard frosts, so well known to us from the old Dutch pictures, are nowadays very rare in the Low Countries, and that a fortnight's skating on the Dutch canals is of infrequent happening. We must be, and we believe we are, ready for the Germans at every point, and the horrible days during which we were only able to fire one shell to the German 20 are gone never to return.

'Strafing' the English

The note of exasperation against England which is struck in every German discourse is due to the fact that we have brought all German plans to naught; that we have been scarcely scratched during the war except financially; that we maintain our implacable blockade at sea; and that all but one of the German colonies have passed into our hands. We have deserved our "strafing" and take it as a tribute. To hurt and harm England, to attack her by fair means or foul, and to bring her into the mood for accepting a German peace have become a positive obsession. For this reason we must regard an attack upon the British lines in France, and another attempt to seize the French Channel ports, as probable if other conditions favor the project, nor must we neglect, just because we disbelieve in it, the possibility of attempted invasion. It would be the correct stroke, now that we have scattered our armies widely over the world, and have become the central support of the Alliance in matters of finance and munitions, to hit us at home. Even if the interception of the enemy's maritime line of communications, after a successful landing, seems certain, and the eventual destruction of the enemy's landed force, whether by our home defence army or by reinforcements returning from France, appears to be sure, it might well be considered that the damage to be done by 100,000 men landed in England might be worth the certainty of their eventual destruction. These then are the dangers which we have to remember, and nothing will condone their neglect on our part.

The Attack on Egypt

Present appearances point, however, to the greater certainty of another operation against us, namely, an attack on Egypt. As soon as the Belgrade-Sofia railway and the Semlin bridge are completely repaired it is probable that the Germans will dispatch to Constantinople, presumably in January next, say, four Army Corps, probably young troops of new formation, to join up with 350,000 Turks, and thus hope to bring 500,000 men to bear upon our troops in Egypt. There is probably still a gap of 20 miles in the Taurus range and a break of gauge in Syria, but it is possible, if no operations by us in Syria take place, that four German Army Corps arriving at Constantinople on January 15 might be concentrated in Southern Syria a month later. In the interval Djemal Pasha's force would no doubt be increased considerably, and every effort made to run pipes of water and to lay Decauville railways, so that some, at least, of the difficulties of the passage of the desert might be reduced. Simultaneously, an attempt will naturally be made to bring against us certain elements on Egypt's western front, with which area Enver Pasha is well acquainted, thanks to his command in Cyrenaica during the war with Italy, and from Arabia will come Regulars, and many irregulars in search of plunder.

The Turks and their German masters have probably learnt something from the failure of their last attempt on the Canal. So, presumably, have we. That Turkish attempt should never have been allowed to develop, and, having developed, it should have led to the complete destruction of the enemy's force; but the principles upon which the defence was conducted were erroneous, and are not to be recommended as a model.

Have Full Power to Defend Egypt

We have in our position, in our means, and in our maritime supremacy, all the necessary facilities for defending Egypt with success, but it is one thing to have the means, and another to use them effectively. We may have two months before us for preparation, and much will depend upon the course of events in Salonika and at the Dardanelles; but in any event we must have in Egypt a force answerable to the largest army which can, in the opinion of qualified experts, be brought against us, and we must have good men in command and close cooperation with the Navy.

The failure of the Allies to prepare strategic reserves to meet the always probable case of a blow at Servia put it out of our power to prevent the arrival of the Germans at Constantinople. When the Germans reach the Golden Horn they will have, leaving the Dardanelles aside, a choice of three objectives—namely, the Caucasus, the East, and Egypt. The first objective concerns Russia chiefly and will not disturb her overmuch. The second will take long to carry out, but is not on that account to be neglected. The third offers the speediest stroke at England and aims at conquering the sea by the land. All our spare troops must be concentrated in the Eastern Mediterranean for this campaign. We must see to it that the weakness, irresolution, and incompetence which have been such distressing features of our conduct of other secondary operations in this war are replaced by the vigor and decision which are indispensable for the successful defence of Egypt and of our main line of communications with the East.

Morgan Shuster To Visit Far East For President Wilson

New York, January 10.—The Herald reports that Mr. Morgan Shuster, who was formerly Financial Adviser to the Persian Government but was recalled at the request of the Russian Government, will shortly visit the Far East on a political tour of inspection for President Wilson.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	835 B.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	
Cathay, pref.	9½ Sa.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½S.
Union of Canton	$950 B.
Yangtsze	$270 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152 B.
Hongkong Fire	$410 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128 B.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	86s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 19½.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 53 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12.35
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$84 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls.92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$77 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107 S.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 60 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 73½
International Pref.	Tls.76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.85 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.80 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$129 Sa.
Green Island	$10.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 35½ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$100 Sa.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6½.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 45 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7.60 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2¾ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 19 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.55 B.
Dominion	Tls. 19 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 13 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 26 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 13¾ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.40 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 22½ B.
Karan	Tls. 22
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 16 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 24 B.
Padang	Tls. 21 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 15¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 8
Repah	Tls. 1.85 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.45 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 24½ xd.B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3¼ B
Sungei Duri	Tls. 16 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¾ B.
Taiping	Tls. 3½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12¼ B.
Tebong	Tls. 34 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 92 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 31 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 98 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 18, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	,,	12-18
Pork	,,	20-25
Veal	,,	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	16-20
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	15-25
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	18-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per-doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	,,	30-35
Partridge	,,	40-50
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	10-12
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	30-40
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Pigeon	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	4-5
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-8
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	15-16
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	,,	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	,,	$2.05
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	,,	Tls.16.00
Coke	,,	Tls.12.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	Brit.	Fren	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Registez.
Today.									
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	8.30	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	4.30
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Tientsin (E'day except Sunday)	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Ngankin	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Hopsang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kwangtee	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batavia	Tjikembang	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Chefoo via Tsinan	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
River Ports	Ngankin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtee	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hopsang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Chefoo	Hunan	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	J9.00	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tomorrow.									
Japan & U. S. A.	Sado Maru	8.30*	..	..		..			5(19th)
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru		..	..	..	..	..	D9.0*	9(19th)
Japan, U.S.A.	Kasuga Maru	9.30*		..		L9.3*			9.00*
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Kasuga Maru	..	G9.30*	9.30*	..	..	9.30*	H10.0*	9.30*
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	10.30*	..	10.00*	..	..	10.00*	10.30*	10.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Foochow	10.30*		10.00*	..	..	10.00*	10.30*	10.00*
Hongkong	Foochow		10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangwah	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangwah	9.00	..	..		..	..	..	A5.00
Chefoo via Tsinan	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Amoy, Swatow	Toonan	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	A5.00
Friday, Jan. 21.									
Hongkong and Canton	Shidzuoka M.	9.30*		..		..			9.30*
Hongkong	Shidzuoka M.	..	10.00*		..	..		..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Shidzuoka M.		..	10.00*	..	Q10.00*	10.00*	O10.30*	10.00*
Japan via Nagasaki	Simbirsk	2.00	..		..		..	..	1.30
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Simbirsk	..	..	..	..	..		I2.00	1.30
Nagasaki & Vladivostock	Simbirsk		2.00	..		..	..	..	..
Hankow	Wuchang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Suiwo	.	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Suiwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Chefoo via Tsinan	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
River Ports	Wuchang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Saturday, Jan. 22.									
Japan and U.S.A.	Matsuyama M.	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Matsuyama M.	..	K10.30*	10.30*	..	..	10.3	M11.00*	10.30*
Hongkong	Suwa Maru		5.00	..	..		..		.
Hankow	Tatung		5.00	.	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Luchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Suwa Maru		..	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Tatung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..		A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Luchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	J9.00	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	..	..	.
Sunday, Jan. 23.									
Hongkong and Canton	Suwa Maru	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Suwa Maru	..				..	..	N9.30*	9.00*
Wednesday, Jan. 26.									
S. ports, Straits, India, U.S.A	Porthos	..	..	Noon	..	..	Noon	..	11.30*

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 9 p.m., January 19, Parcel post 4 p.m., January 19, and Money orders 3 p. m., Jan. 19.

E Postal Money orders and Parcel post until 4 p.m.

F Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily until noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Porthos will close at noon on Tuesday, January 25.

G Registration 9 a.m.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m., January 19, and Money orders 3 p.m., January 19.

I Money orders 1 p.m.

J Registration 8.30 p.m.

K Registration 10 a.m.

L Registration 5 p.m., January 19, and Parcel post 5 p.m. Jan. 19.

M Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 10 a.m.

N Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. January 22, and Money orders noon, January 22.

O Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 9.30 a.m.

Q Registration 9.30 a.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily a.m. p.m.
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wangtin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking ...	7.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China..	6.15
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China..	9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports 11.45	
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports 11.45	
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places	4.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China...	9.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow.	6.00
Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Siaoshan 12.30	
Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.30
Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan..6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m.	
Woosung Train	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D.	7.00
Steamer	
Shanghai	
Steamer	
Tsungmi and Paochen....	8.30
Steam Launch every other day	
Phsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Paihokang & Chukiakio.	8.30
Steam Launch	
Minghong and Nankiao ..	8.30
Steam Launch	
Huchow, Nanzing & Linghu.	11.00
Steam Launch	
Minghong and Tukahong Nankiao .....noon	
Steam Launch	
Tangsi .....noon	
Steam Launch	
Haimenting and Miaochen.	3.00
Steam Launch	
Chowpu	7.00
Steam Launch	
Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang	5.00
Steam Launch	
Tachang	9.00
Courier	
Kiangnan Arsenal.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Taipoo.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Chwansha	7.00
Foot Boat	

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for January 18th, 19th and 20th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

The World's most Versatile and Ingenious Comedian

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In another Screaming Farce Comedy, in Two Parts, entitled

"HIS NEW JOB"

It is the most mirth-provoking comedy yet produced by Charles Chaplin.

EILEEN MELBOURNE and ADA EDNEY

Introducing New Songs

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest War Incidents.

"THE CULPRIT"

Society Drama, in Three Reels. Adapted from M. Henri Bernstein's famous play "Le Voleur"

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 18th, 19th and 20th January, 1916

PART I

1.—Overture "HAPPY DAYS IN DIXIE" Bidgood by the Victoria Orchestra
2.— "DIARY OF A DUCKLING" Interesting
3.— "TWEEDLEDUM'S HIGH LIFE" Comic
4.— "IN THE FOG" Drama, Three Parts

INTERVAL

PART II

5.—Intermezzo "LORDS AND LADIES" Braton by the Victoria Orchestra
6.— "STAGE STRUCK" Comedy
7.— "THE UNCLE'S WILL" Vitagraph Comedy
8.— "AN UNPLEASANT MYSTERY" Comic
9.— "THERE'S MANY A SLIP" Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 18th, 19th and 20th Jan., 1916

"THE CHATEAU OF TORRAINE" Interesting

"HE WAS NOT ILL ONLY UNHAPPY" Comic

"THE GOLDEN CALF" Drama in 3 parts

INTERVAL

"HOW THE FRENCH COASTS ARE GUARDED" Topical War Film

"A JOKE ON LARGE" Comedy

"LUNATIC AT LARGE" Vitagraph Comedy

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

PROGRAMME

For 18th, 19th and 20th Jan., 1916

"FOUR DAREDEVILS"

Circus Comedy in two parts

"MAX AND JANE" Comic

"SUSPENDED ORDEAL" Keystone Comic

"NIGGER'S RUSE" Comic

"FUNNY ADVENTURE" Comic

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 20	11.00*	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N Y K
" 20	..	San Pedro etc	Fessie Dollar	Br.	Abemethy	Dollar Co.
" 22	..	New York	Skipton Castle	Br.		Dodwell
" 25	..	Boston etc.	Tuscan Prince	Br.	Smith	Dodwell
" 28	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
" 30	6.30*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.
Feb 4	P.M	Vancouver	EmpressofJapan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P R
" 5	..	New York via Cape	Indra	Br.		B & S
" 8	..	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 15	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
" 18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. R.
" 27		Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
Mar 25	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.		C. P. R.
Apr. 17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
June 24	P.M	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Jan 20	11.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.
" 20	11 00*	Moji, Kobe	Mongara	Br.	Fyah	P & O
" 21	P.M.	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R V F
" 22	noon	Nagasaki, Moji	Matsuyama M.	Jap.	Yuhi	N Y K
" 28	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
" 29	6 00*	Kobe Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
Feb 4	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	EmpressofJapan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P R
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Jan 19	..	London	City of Colombo	Br.	Meria	A. T. Co.
" 23	noon	London via Cape	Suwa Maru	Jap.	Sekine	N. Y. K.
" 23	D.L.	London	Yangtsze	Br.	Hodgson	B. & S.
" 24	..	Marseilles etc.,	Kashmir	Br.	Stone	P & O
" 25	P.M.	Genoa	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
" 26	A.M	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
" 27	D.L.	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.		B & S
" 31	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nellore	Fr.	King	P. & O.
Feb 2	..	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Mages	M. M.
" 2	D.L.	London	Helenus	Br.		B & S
" 6	..	Marseilles via Cape	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N. Y. K.
" 7	..	Bombay	Sardinia	Br.	Jaffery	P. & O.
" 10	..	Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Fyah	P & O
" 16	..	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	M M
" 20	..	Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Jan 19	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 19	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtse	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co
" 19		Takao, Formosa	Anping Maru	Jap.	Muira	N K K
" 20	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	Robertson	I.-C
" 20	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Foochow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
" 21	(1.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 23	D.L	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 24	4.00	Ningpo	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
" 25	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
" 26	..	Hongkong via Manila	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
Feb 1	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A T. Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Jan 19	A.M.	Dairy	Isshin Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	S M R
" 20	(0.00*	Tsingtau	Lienshing	Br.	Carle	J. M. & Co
" 20		Dairy	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
" 21	P.M.	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R. V. F.
" 22	(1.30*	Tsingtau, Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 22	D.L.	Tsingtau	Wenchow	Br.	Martin	B. & S.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Jan 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
" 19	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Tindall	G & Co,
" 20	M N	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Takeshita	N K K
" 21	M.N.	do	Tschang Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	Sellar	S. M. & Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
" 24	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
" 25	M.N	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 18	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Jan 18	Foochow	Kohoku Maru	1611	Jap.	Yamaga	N Y K	
Jan 18	Swatow	Toonan	942	Chi.	Meckie	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 18	Hankow	Luenho	1735	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 18	Hongkong	Skipton Castle		Br.		Dodwell	
Jan 18	Hankow	Kiangyung	1535	Chi.	Ross	C. M. SN Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 18	Hankow	Tschang Maru	1681	Jap.	Korikawa	N. K. K.	L P D W
Jan 18	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Tindall	G. & Co.	N.B.C.W.
Jan 18	Hongkong	Bessie Dollar	2888	Br.	Abemethy	R. Dollar Co	
Jan 18	Foochow	Wusheng	1490	Chi.	Lehmann	C. S. S. Co.	
Jan 18	Japan	Yodo Maru	1359	Jap.	Hashimoto	F. & Co.	
Jan 18	Japan	Nichirow Maru	1678	Jap.	Hibi	SatohShokai	
Jan 18	Japan	Harada Maru		Jap.			

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 18	Japan	Omi Maru	2221	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N Y K.
" 18	Hankow, etc.,	Talee Maru	2978	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 18	Hongkong, Canton	Ashui	1355	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.
" 18	Foochow	Keinming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 18	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S N Co
" 18	Wuhu	Chihli	1431	Br.	Lloyd	B. & S.
18	Wakamatsu	Genzan Maru	1140	Jap.	Tanaka	M. B. K.
18	Japan	Katsuki Maru	13 4	Jap.	Saikawa	N. Y. K.
" 18	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	2098	Jap.	Satoh	N. M. R. Co
" 18	Chinwangtao	Sishan	847	Rus.	Strosdy	K M A
" 18	Sominoye	Rokkosan Maru	1343	Jap.	Hashimoto	M. B. K.
" 18	Sominoye	Juho Maru	999	Jap.	Masuda	M. B. K.
" 18	Mike	Asaka Maru	1208	Jap.	Ishii	M. B. K.
" 18	Wakamatsu	Chefoo	684	Br.	Sinclair	M. B. K.
" 18	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M S.N Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 18	Hankow, etc.,	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	Ningshao
" 18	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Anping Maru	1670	Jap.	Miura	N K K.
" 18	Hankow, etc.,	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Takano	N K K
" 18	Hankow, etc.,	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
" 18	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	Carnaghan	B & S
" 18	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtse	4681	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.
" 18	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	816	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S N B	Dec. 29	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	318	Fewel
1 c	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
S p	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
	Antilochus	Jan. 5
	City of Bombay	Nov. 21
	Glengyle	Nov. 25
	Harima Maru	Dec. 18
	Hirano Maru	Nov. 14
	Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
	Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
	Katori Maru	Nov. 28
	Kioto	Dec. 14
	Lycaon	Dec. 18
	Mentor	Nov. 27
	Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
	Nagoya	Nov. 18
	Peleus	Dec. 31
	Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
	Tydeus	Jan. 16
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Athos	Jan. 8
	Polynesien	Dec. 8
For Bombay		
	Namur**	Dec. 12
	Nankin**	Dec. 26
	Novara**	Jan. 10
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Aki Maru	Dec. 5
	Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
	Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20
	Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23
	Ide Maru	Jan. 13
	J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
	Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
	Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
	Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28
For New York		
	Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
	Inverclyde	Nov. 28
	Saint Bede	Nov. 13
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Manila Maru	Dec. 24
	Panama	Dec. 16
	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
	Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16
	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3
For Copenhagen		
	Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4
	Madala	Nov. 24
	Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 13
Atreus	Dec. 11	Jan. 22
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Dec. 1	Feb. 10
Helenus	Nov. 27	Jan. 24
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 24
Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 22
Laertes	Nov. 20	Jan. 26
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Jan. 20
Namur**		Feb. 3
Nankin**		Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**		Mar. 2
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Jan. 30
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 4
Sardinia**	Dec. 30	Jan. 20
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Jan. 20
FROM CALCUTTA		
Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 29
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb 4
Monteagle		Feb. 8
Shidzuoka Maru	Dec. 24	Jan. 20
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Baroda	Nov. 29	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Jan. 25
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 8	Feb. 10
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Jan. 23
Grena	Nov. 24	Jan. 30
Indra		Jan. 31
Indraghiri	Dec. 12	Feb. 15
Kansas	Oct. 27	Feb. 1
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Jan. 25
Prometheus	Nov. 27	Jan. 30
Skipton Castle		Jan. 18
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Jan. 30
Tottori Maru	Nov. 12	Jan. 22
Welsh Prince	Oct. 30	Jan. 30
LEFT HONGKONG		
Sado Maru	Jan. 16	Jan. 20
FROM MARSEILLES		
Andre Lebon	Dec. 26	Jan. 27
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Feb. 15
Japan	Dec. 2	Jan. 28
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Chiyo Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mexico Maru		Feb. 15
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru		Jan. 21
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due date is approximate
**Tranhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Yohyang maru, Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, January 20, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangwah, Capt. J. J. Wade, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachang Maru, Capt. A. F. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, January 21, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwanglee, Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Anping Maru, Capt. W. Miura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on the 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The str. Toonan, Capt. J. Mackel, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, January 25, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Tuesday, February 1, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on 20th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L P 2
Jan 17	Dairy	Anping Maru	1062	Jap.	Miura	N. K. K	O K Y W
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	4861	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Jan 10	Dairy	City of Colombo	3909	Br.	Meria	Dodwell	P W E
Aug 8	Hongkong	O. Riekmers	255	Ger.	Voerbeak	H. D & Co	B XIII
Jan 17	Japan	Dalya Maru	1685	Jap.	Goto	M & Co	H Y P W
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	18	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Jan 16	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Tasano	N.K.K.	N.Y.K.W.
Dec 24	Foochow	Hsean	337	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Jan 17		Hoguhogan	355	Am.	Forrest	J. M. & C	10 p
Jan 17	Dalny	Isshin Maru	980	Jap.	Tanaka	S. M. R. Co	W W
Dec 28	Hongkong	Kwongsang	2283	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co	S&W
Sept 28	Hongkong	Kwangtab	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.NS.Co	K N A D
Jan 8	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co.	M.B.K.W
Jan 8	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W
Jan 15	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	Sangster	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 16	Hongkong	Kwangtse	4681	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.	C M C W
Jan 17	Japan	Kasuga Maru	2387	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W
Jan 16	Hankow	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.	H W
Jan 17	Tsingtau	Lienshing	1046	Br.	Carle	J. M. & Co	C N W
July 15	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger	Ratke	Meichers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Meichers	N G L B 1
Jan 17	Hongkong	Morgara	5128	Br.	Fyah	P & O	S [illegible]
Jan 15	Nanking	Ninju Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	Suzuki	L P D U W
Jan 17	Hankow	Ngankin	1711	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.	C N C W
Jan 17	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N S. N. Co	N.S.C.W.
Jan 16	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.	C N C W
July 30	Singtao	Pikiang	840	Ger	Artelt	H. A. L	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	6498	Aus	Martincitch	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 1	Cruise	Store Nordiske	650	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	8 p.
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Jan 6	Chwangtao	Sagittarius	1846	Br.	Anderson	K.M.A.	K M A W
Jan 17	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	Williams	B & S	C.N.C.W.
Jan 3	Japan	Taki Maru	1928	Jap.	Shiratori	S. S. Co.	1 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Tjikembang	5028	Dut.	Jurriaanse	H.-C. T. Co.	C M E W
Jan 18	Hankow	Tuga Maru	1618	Jap.	Kano	N. K. K.	10 p
Jan 15	Dalny	Tenebo Maru	747	Jap.	Kashima	S. S. Co	W W
Jan 17	Hongkong	Tuscan Prince	3253	Br.	Smith	Dodwell	
Jan 17	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	1957	Jap.	Takeshita	N K K	L P D U W
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Sado Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai today, January 19, at 11 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about noon. This steamer will be despatched for Victoria, B.C., and Seattle on Thursday, January 20.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Swatow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hopsang left Swatow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Otaru Maru (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on the Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya arrived in London on Saturday evening, the 15th instant.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Matsuyama Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 10 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, January 22.

The sailing vessel Muguhogan which arrived here on Monday from Portland, brought a large consignment of lumber for Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd. This vessel is peculiarly built, being modelled after the very old type of sailing ships and resembles more like a large junk.

The watermark at Hankow on the 14th instant was 5'2", at Kiukiang on the following day 5'8", and at Wuhu on the 16th instant 3'0".

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Amoy for Foochow on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Swatow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Wuhu for Swatow on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Wuhu for Canton on Saturday.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Astrachan (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on the 16th instant.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Kobe, at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday, January 18, sailed at 10.30 a.m. and is due at Woosung at 4 a.m. on Friday, January 21. She will be despatched for Hongkong on the same day and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. Miller.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow:—Two Sisters of Charity.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Toonan for Swatow: —Mr. Syewart.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Russell, Mr. J. E. Tyler, and Mr. G. E. Tewkesbury.

Per s.s. Poyang for Hankow:—Mr. Young. For Wuhu, Mr. R. Liquellie.

Siccawei Weather Report

17.—The anticyclone remains across the Mean Yangtsze, but the pressure is falling in N. and W. China. A depression appears to be developing in Mongolia. The typhoon of the Philippines fills up gradually. Fine weather.

18.—Fine and cold weather at Shanghai. Thick mist at sunrise. The wind veers to N.E. and the pressure declines.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, January 18, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm	768 69	770.68
" " inches	30.27	30.34
Variation n m. for 24 h	-1.34	-0 64
Variation n m. for 12 h	-0.22	+0.64
Wind Direction	ENE	E
Wind Kilomper hour	5	4
Wind Miles	3.7	2.5
Temperature Cen	-2°0	4°6
Temperature Fahr.	28.4	40 3
Humidity: sc	98	86
Nebulosity: 5-10	1	3
Rainfall mm	—	—
Re ainfall inches	—	—

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	Feb.	4
Monteagle	,,	18
Empress of Russia	Mch.	25
Empress of Japan	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	22
Monteagle	,,	18
Empress of Russia	May	20
Empress of Japan	June	9
Empress of Asia	,,	17
Monteagle	July	7
Empress of Russia	,,	15

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
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T.K.K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28 Jan.
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	18 Feb.
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	17 Mar.
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	11 Apr.
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	6 May
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	3 June
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22 000 tons	23 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	10 Feb.
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11 000 tons	6 Mar.
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	4 Apr.
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	28 May
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9 000 tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22 000 tons	27 Feb.
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	26 Mar.

From Shanghai to Manila and Hongkong

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	1 Feb.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
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First Class service at special reduced rates.
PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM SHANGHAI TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Jan. 26th., 1916.
FROM SHANGHAI TO SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Feb. 15th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all the principal cities of the United States & Canada, also through tickets to Europe.
For further information, rates of passage, etc.
Apply to
G. J. PETROCELLI
Agent
'Phone 666 Temporary address KALEE HOTEL.

Business and Official - - - - Notices - - - -

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2350.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Ratepayers, duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1916.

Mr. E. I. Ezra
Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura
Count L. Jezierski
Messrs. J. Johnstone
C. G. S. Mackie
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Pearce
E. C. Richards
C. Stepharius
A. S. P. White-Cooper

Mr. H. G. Simms being the only nominee by registered landowners has been elected Land Commissioner for 1916.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 14, 1916.
8451

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

6724

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2351.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

THE Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., on Thursday and Friday, January 20 and 21.

No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Voting Stations will be established at:—

The Tax Office, 7A, The Bund.
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 9, Broadway.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 17, 1916.
8469

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
杭州西湖新新旅館

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.
7923

The Permata Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Friday, the 21st January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1915, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th January to the 21st January, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.
8375

Von RINTELEN'S ACTS DISAVOWED BY BERLIN

'Had No Instructions To Commit Acts In Violation Of U. S. Laws'

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES

'When We Get Peace Again There Must Be Guarantee It Will Last'

(*From The T.mes, London*)

New York, December 13.—The stiffened attitude of the American Government towards the campaign of alien lawlessness and violence in this country bore fruit today in the form of an official "disavowal" by the German Government of the activities of Captain Frans von Rintelen. The German Ambassador declares that Captain von Rintelen "had no instructions to commit acts which were in violation of the laws of the United States."

Before his capture at Falmouth and his imprisonment in England Captain von Rintelen was head of the German spy system in the United States. It has even been said that his authority was superior to that of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen. He had £7,000,000 at his disposal and he spent enormous sums in promoting the cause of General Huerta in Mexico and in organizing the trouble in that country with the design of forcing America to intervene. He also paid heavy bribes to men prominent in Labor circles to provoke strikes in ammunition factories.

Austro-German Conspirators

The ungracious capitulation of the Kaiser with regard to the removal of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen has not eased the situation with the Central Powers. The impression grows that the Government proposes to bring the submarine question to a head, first with Austria, and then with Germany. Stress is laid upon the forceful firmness of the Ancona Note, and speculation about the resumption of negotiations over the Lusitania has become a journalistic *piece de resistance.*

There is much talk of the stiffness of the rod that is being pickled for the German conspirators, among whom Baron Zwiedinek, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, now stands self-confessed. A facsimile letter was published yesterday in which he calmly suggested last August to the Austrian Consulate-General in New York that it would be a good thing to see whether passports could not be secured "at slight cost" for Teutonic reservists. Baron Zwiedinek admits the authorship of the letter, but says that it was writen while he was sill under the malignant thumb of Dr. Dumba.

Reserve Force of the World

In a speech at Columbus on Friday, addressed to an audience of business men primarily in support of the Ship Purchase Bill, Mr. Wilson said:—

"It looks as if after the war we would have to be the reserve force of the world in respect of financial and economic power. It looks as if in the days of reconstructions and recuperation which are ahead in Europe we would have to do many things which hitherto have been done through European instrumentalities."

Later, in a passage of great significance to anyone who has studied his historical writings and knows how full they are of undisguised Anglo-Saxon admiration of British institutions, Mr. Wilson registered his disbelief in the possibility of a "patched-up peace."

"I believe thoughtful men of every country and every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have to guarantee that it will remain, and that the instrumentalities of justice will be exalted above the instrumentalities of force. I believe . . . that if America preserves a poise and attitude of friendliness towards all the world it may have the privilege, whether in one form or another, of being the mediating influence whereby these things may be induced. I am not now speaking of Government mediation. . . . I mean spiritual mediation."

Factors Influencing President

These are immensely important words both in spirit and substance, especially in view of Herr von Bethman Hollweg's address, but they are not the words of one who is reluctantly coming to a conclusion that these are times when the cause of righteousness can best be served by force or even by a show of force. But the President is no longer the unfettered arbiter of American diplomacy. There are two more powerful factors than he. One is Prussian insolence, the other is public and political opinion.

Senator Lodge's Rebuke

A sharp debate on foreign affairs flashed out in the Senate on Friday. It was started by Senator Hoke Smith in his much advertised speech against us. Mr. Smith spoke eloquently in support of a resolution that the Senate should entrust the Committee on Foreign Relations with the investigation of our mistreatment of national commerce.

The resolution was adopted, but the speech from an Anglophobe point of view was a failure. It was eclipsed by a rousing reply by Senator Lodge, the leading Republican authority on foreign affairs. While Mr. Lodge told the Senate that he was as anxious as anybody to take care of American trade rights he considered the bodies of innocent children floating dead upon the waters, the victims of the destruction of an unarmed ship, a more poignant and tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton. He could not, he continued, agree with the conception of neutrality which upheld trade rights but allowed Americans to be slaughtered, in detail in the mountains of Mexico and wholesale among the waves of the Atlantic.

The speech, which resulted in an addition to Mr. Smith's resolution of a clause demanding an investigation into the law and fact regarding Germany's crime against the United States, has made a great sensation. It is regarded as an indirect rebuke to the President. It is deemed to reflect authoritatively the growing sentiment of the East, and its effect upon the West, both directly and indirectly, through the Western members, is awaited with interest. It is expected that the mere prospect of Parliamentary meddling in his foreign policy will incline the President to prompt action.

Tension With Central Powers

The Eastern Press today believes that the activities of Baron Zwiedinek and his Consular colleague, Dr. von Nuber, are about over, that a rupture with Austria is imminent unless the Ancona Note is accepted root and branch, and that the relationship of the United States with Germany is upon a more precarious basis than even after the Lusitania.

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK

FERRO-PRUSSIATE PAPER,
TRANSIT THEODOLITES,
DUMPY LEVELS,
SURVEYING ANEROIDS,
PRISMATIC COMPASSES,
ABNEY LEVELS,
etc., etc., etc.
LATEST ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

WALTER DUNN & Co.
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Telephone No. 805.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

To San Pedro, San Francisco and Pacific Coast Ports from Shanghai, via Northern Pacific Route.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Bessie Dollar . . . . January 20

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway, also to New York, with transhipment at San Francisco (Via Panama Canal).

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, Canton Road
Telephone 2331

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
				Mond. & Thursd.		
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4 .55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Peking-Mukden Line

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Tochow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu dep.	6.30	9.00
			221			
7						8
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Taianfu dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		378	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55			dep. Lincheng dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18			arr. Pengpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		523	dep. Pengpu arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		601	dep. Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
19 53	18.23		662	arr. Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
				dep. Nanking Ferry Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00		0	dep. Nanking Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00		193	arr. Shanghai Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.33
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.20

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" — ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.30	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.00	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	2.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NANKING .. dep.	7.30			8.35	1.30		2.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.37			10.33	2.37		3.49	1.06
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.39	2.47		3.59	1.06
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.34	3.20		4.50	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.37	3.21		4.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		5.39	3.03
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.30	1.05	4.19		5.49	3.14
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.20	11.30	5.50		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.35	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG PORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	WOOSUNG PORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.48	4.10	6.00	8.28
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.58

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

ON

To-day, the 19th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Enameled Baths, Electric Massage Machines, Mirrors, Turkish Baths, Massage Tables, Massage Beds, Gas Stoves, etc., etc.

ALSO

A long line of

Household Furniture.

Now on View

John Begg's Scotch Whiskey

The fine, Old Mellow Whiskey with a small name but a big reputation.

The Choice of the Critic Aged in Wood Bottled in Bond

AGENTS:

Frederick Ezra & Co.

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'PHONE 2273

Stop Thief !!!

Garden-Owners who are interested in **stopping the continual stealing** of flowers, plants, utensils, glass, etc., from their greenhouses and gardens and would like to assist in organizing a private detective service for that purpose, will please address the undersigned with a view to mutual consultation as to suitable arrangements.

Theo. Eckhardt,

375, Avenue Joffre.

8117

JUST ARRIVED!

AUSTRALIAN FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER

The "Falcon" Brand,

95 cts. per lb.

SAM JOE & Co.

1114, Broadway

'Phone 1095

8362

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8492

MOTOR? WEST 1090.? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

—OMAR KHAYYAM—

IX.

But come with old Khayyam and leave the Lot
Of Kaikobad and Kaikhosru forgot:
Let Rustum lay about him as he will,
Or Hatim Tai cry Supper — heed them not.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

But come with old Khaysmith and leave the Lot
Of other Brands of Brandies — don't be caught:
We'll go where "Gold-Leaf" Brandy can be found,
For drink other than "Gold-Leaf" I cannot.

DENIS MOUNIE'S "GOLD-LEAF" BRANDIES FOR ALL OCCASIONS

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

FOR SALE

TWO five-coloured "Kang-Hi" Vases. Beautiful specimens.

Apply, China Mercantile Agency,

2nd floor,

69, Rue du Consulat.

8509

NOTICE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Mass., Institute of Technology. Alumni dinner, Saturday, January 22, Palace Hotel, 8 p.m.

All members intending to be present are requested to notify the undersigned before Saturday noon.

DR. A. M. DUNLAP,
19, Whangpoo Road.

W. A. ADAMS,
39, Nanking Road.

8505

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Hupei-Hunan Section

REQUISITION No. 79

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following freight cars:—

75—30-ton high-sided Cars.

75—30-ton low-sided Cars.

Conditions of Contract, drawings, etc., can be obtained on payment of $5 at the office of the Director General, Han-Yueh-Chuan Railway Administration, Hankow, or on payment of an equivalent fee at the offices of the Railway's Consulting Engineers or Representatives in London, Paris, Berlin and New York.

No tenders will be received after 6 p.m. on March 31st, 1916, when they will be opened in the presence of the Tenderers or their Representatives.

BY ORDER.

Hankow, January 15th, 1916.

8483

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 14th, to Friday, the 21st day of January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,

Liquidator.

8449

FOR SALE

One BLUE STAR SAPPHIRE (weight 66½ carat), unequalled in beauty, very rare and old, set around with 34 Brilliants, suitable for Brooch, Pendant, or Crown, etc., etc. Net price $17,500.00 Hongkong currency.

A SAFE BARGAIN.

We undertake to refund the value less 20 per cent., if it be returned in good order and condition within two years, and 10 per cent. within 3rd, 4th and 5th year from date of sale.

To make a safe bargain in diamonds come to us.

MOHIDEEN & Co.,
Jewellers,
38 and 40, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong.

8448

Willard

STORAGE BATTERY

When You Press the Button—

You're entitled to good bright lights. If you'll let us keep your storage battery in condition you'll be *sure* of them.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO. Telephone 2686.

Free inspection of any battery at any time

The National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic of China (1914)

$16,000,000 & Supplementary Issue of $8,000,000.

AND

The National Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic of China (1915)

$24,000,000

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two Loans are hereby notified that the Interest Instalments for the month of January, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand ($120,000)—$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN.

Inspector-General of Customs and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.

Inspectorate-General of Customs.
Peking, 14th January, 1916.

8484

NOTICE

I have established myself at 13A, Canton Road, Shanghai, under the style and title of

"Sidney J. Powell & Co., Civil Engineers, Architects, Land & Estate Agents, Mine Administrators, &c."

SIDNEY J. POWELL,

A. M. INST. C. E.

8489

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1333

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, Russian lessons by a beginner. Please reply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

8507-J-21

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

8487

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a six-roomed-house with furniture and electric fittings. Rent 45 Taels. Fittings can be taken over at a reasonable price. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

8471-J-19

TO LET, houses containing four rooms, monthly rental $28. Apply to No. 26, East Yuhang Road.

8461-J-21

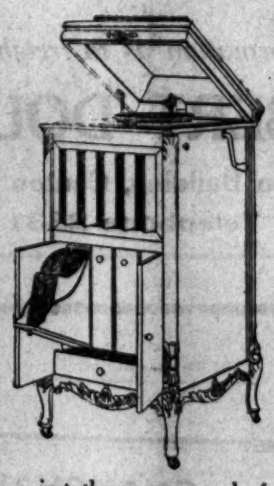
TO LET, from January 15th, half house (flat) consisting of two delightfully large rooms, reception hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters and garage, situated on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

8466-J-20

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

T.F.

Are You Tired of Any of Your Records ?



Of course you are — who isn't ?

But it costs a lot of money continually to buy new Records, doesn't it ?

Why not exchange the Records of which you have become tired ?

Somebody wants them and that somebody will give you in exchange just the very records for which you are longing, but which you feel you cannot afford to buy NEW from a shop.

How Can You Do This ?

Insert a small advertisement in the "GRAMOPHONE RECORDS EXCHANGE" column which has been started today in THE CHINA PRESS.

If you go to a shop, it will cost you $15 to buy, say, two Victor "Red Seal" 10 in. records by any famous singers. If you put an advertisement in THE CHINA PRESS "Gramophone Records Exchange" column, it will cost you, say, 70 cents Mex. (35 words at 2 cents) to obtain two such records for a selection of some of yours of which you may wish to dispose.

Try an Ad. in The China Press today.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

HOUSES WANTED

MOKANSHAN. Advertiser wants to purchase a house in Mokanshan. Must be in good condition and cheap. Kindly apply, with price and other particulars, to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

8498-J-23

WANTED to hire, in Mokanshan from April to November, a comfortable, cool and airy house. Please apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

8498-J-23

WANTED, February 1st, house, bungalow or flat of 3 or 4 good-sized rooms, Hongkew or French town. Send particulars to Box 162, THE CHINA PRESS.

8502-J-21

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, a small space, with one show window, for a small store on the Nanking Road. Apply, stating terms, to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

8501-J-21

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOM with bathroom attached, also board, wanted by an Austrian gentleman. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.

8494-J-21

WANTED, by young gentleman, nice bed-sitting-room, with board, in English or French family. Western district. Write, stating terms. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

8495-J-21

AN English lady desires board and residence in Central or Western district. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

8467-J-19

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8251 **Telephone 3482**

TO LET, a large room, suitable for married couple, or two bachelors. Also a small room, with bathroom attached. Terms reasonable. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8503-J-20

TO LET, in good Central location, with British-American family, one double and one single well-furnished bedroom; bathrooms attached. First-class board and attendance. Lift, 'phone and every convenience, at very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

8496-J-23

TO LET, close to Astor House, nicely-furnished bedroom and bathroom. No boarders, telephone. Rent $40. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

8497

7, CARTER ROAD, facing south, a large bed-sitting room, with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. 'Phone and every convenience, Terms very moderate.

8468-J-31

TO LET, one unfurnished room with tiled bath, running hot and cold water, in newly-erected building just off the Bund. Room may be turned into excellent office. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

8472-J-19

TO LET, 48, 48 A, Bubbling Well Road (Tel. 1477), very comfortable rooms at moderate price.

8442-J-20

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. To let, one large bed-sitting room and verandah, facing south, with board.

8433

TO LET, with full board, at 28, Carter Road, one large bed-sitting-room, with bath.

8344

51 Boone Road, rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.

8265-J-21

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typist, of many years experience (just arrived from the South) is open for immediate engagement. Very good references. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

8480-J-21

SITUATION WANTED. A well-educated Chinese gentleman, who is at present connected with a large, well-known firm as compradore, desires to find change in another firm in the same capacity. Has had many years of experience. Excellent references and good testimonials. Will not supply cash security. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

8481-J-23

SITUATION WANTED, Position as interpreter wanted by a respectable Chinese, who was educated in Great Britain and has had considerable experience. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.

8481-J-23

YOUNG RUSSIAN lady seeks position as governess, or as nurse to look after an invalid; can also look after the household. Apply to Mrs. Shibinski, No. 423, Kitaishaja Ulisa. Harbin.

8486

SITUATION WANTED by a first-class cook and steward, and head waiter. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

8460-J-21

COMPETENT young man (neutral) seeks position. Speaks Chinese fluently, six years' experience in China, three years in charge of branch office. Thoroughly acquainted with central and northern provinces. Excellent references. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

8429-J-21

MINING ENGINEER (miner and prospector), seeks position. Will go anywhere. Speaks Spanish and French (an American). Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.

8445-J-20

CERTIFICATED bookkeeper wants work after office hours. Reliable typist, willing to work after office hours. Owns typewriter. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

8421-J-18

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese Gentleman with experience as Store-keeper, Godown-keeper, or Time-keeper. Please apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, upright piano, mahogany case, in first-class condition. Very little used. Apply to Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.

8508-J-21

FOR SALE, motor-cycle, newly overhauled. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

8500-J-21

WANTED, Horse and Carriage Complete. State terms to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

8443-J-20

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to BUY or charter TWO STEAM LAUNCHES of not more than 4½ feet draught. Must be in a good condition. He also wishes to SELL a 20 H.P. NEW MOTORBOAT, teakwood build, with large cabin, sleeping accommodation for two, W.C., etc. Please apply to E. O. DANZIGER, THE "LITUNG STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY," CHINKIANG.

8456-J-19

WANTED, dining-room suite, stair carpet, brass stair-rods, several easy chairs (covered tapestry) two occasional tables, hall-stand and ice-box. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

8479-J-20

FOR SALE, horse, carriage and harness, in good condition. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

8474-J-22

WANTED to buy, bedroom furniture. Price must be cheap. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

8482-J-19

FOR SALE, a small, two-cylinder, Humber motor-car, to hold two people. Price, complete with full set of tools, Tls. 600. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.

8493-J-20

WANTED to buy, a full-size billiard table. Reply with full particulars and price to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

8478-J-23